The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla,
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter, Signor Fontana.
Regisseur, Signor Grua.
Conductor, Signor Arditi.
Leader, Mr. Levey.

On This (Friday) Evening, March 2nd, the Opera of LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta, - - - Mdlle Piccolomini.
Alfredo, - - - Signor Belart.
Germont, - - - Signor Aldighieri.
Flora, - - - Mdme Gramaglia.
Barone, - - - Signor Allara.
Marchese, - - - Signor Castelli
Gaston, - - - Signor Mercuriali.

On To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, March 3rd, PURITANI.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

This (Friday) Evening, the Theatre will be Closed.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On To-morrow (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 3rd, 1860, Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of GISIPPUS; Or, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.

Gisippus, - - - Mr. T. C. King.
Medon, - - - Mr. Fitzjames.
Sophronia, - - - Miss A. Parker.

In consequence of the rapturous reception of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, he will perform on the Piccolo "Blue Bells of Scotland," with Variations.

After which, the Laughable Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., of A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. Simon Sparkes, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Jacob Earwig, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Miss Cecilia Moonshine, - - - Miss M. Davis.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that the next GRAND CONCERT for the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of MARCH, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Spohr. Overture—"Leonora," Beethoven. Solo-Violoncello.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
MADAME BORCHARDT, MADAME GRAMAGLIA,
MADAME RUDERSDORFF, SIGNOR BELART,
SIGNOR MERCURIALI, SIGNOR ALTAVILLA,
SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI, SIGNOR CASTELLA,
SIGNOR ALLARA, Mr. PATEY, and
SIGNOR ARDITI.

Tickets will be issued this day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

N.B.—There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of MARCH, and members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.)

For TWELVE Nights Longer, Commencing MONDAY, March 5.

KRATKY BASCHIK,

Who has had the honour of Performing (by Command) before her Majesty at Windsor, November 3, '58, and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, and whose last twelve seances at the Rotundo, under the Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, have been crowded with success, his salle being nightly filled with the Elite of Dublin, and himself pronounced by the Press and the Public to be the most eminent Artiste, both in Music and the Necromantic Arts, that has ever appeared in this country.

Professor BASCHIK begs to announce that, by particular desire, and in order to enable all to visit his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," he has consented to prolong his stay, and will repeat his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, without apparatus or foreign aid, in a style and on a scale quite different from the so-called Wizards who have preceded him. Marvels inexplicable, and Astounding; will be presented each Evening, with entire change of Programme each Performance.

The opinions of the Dublin Press on Professor Baschik's last Twelve Performances.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas. Back, 6d.; Children under ... Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

Great Success! Delighted Audiences!!

Hamilton's Colossal Continental Panorama of ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE,

Visited during the past week by Delighted and Fashionable Audiences, including many who have long resided on the Continent, and they have vouched for the extreme fidelity and beauty of this magnificent Work of Art, acknowledged by the Dublin press the most splendid Exhibition that has visited this City.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening.

Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon, twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

OBJECTS:

1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.

2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."

3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.

ORGANISATION:

1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.

2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.

3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.

OPERATIONS:

1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.

2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.

3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.

P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. President, the Earl of RODEN.

There is now accommodation in this Hospital for ONE HUNDRED Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.

Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 300 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.

Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of the Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.

The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's Providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, Or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.

OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Half-Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY Evening, 8th March, in consequence of alterations in the Rotundo.

TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.

The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.

B. GIBSON, Clk. }
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon. Secretaries.

The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—MONSIEUR DESIRE PONTET will commence a Course of Lectures (to be delivered in French), on the Physical, Geological, Statistical, and Historical GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE, illustrated by Maps, in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860, at Four o'clock p.m. To be continued each day, except Saturday (the last Lecture will be delivered on Friday Evening, the 17th, at Eight o'clock, with a view of having it appropriately illustrated).

Free to the Public.

Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ERECTION OF BEACON ON WHEATEN ROCK, SLIGO BAY.

BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN, 23rd February, 1860.

The PORT OF DUBLIN CORPORATION Give Notice that they are willing to receive proposals from competent Contractors, for the Erection of a Wrought-Iron Pillar Beacon, on the Wheat or Wheaten Rock, off Raghly Point, in Sligo Bay.

Printed Forms of Tender may be had on application (between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock each day), at this Office, or at the South Lighthouse, Oyster Island, opposite to Rosses Point, Sligo Harbour.

Sealed and post-paid proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 26th day of April next, 1860 (until Twelve o'clock noon). Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.

The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

(By Order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £200, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50. For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick.
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, }
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

THE LATE REV. WILLIAM M'HINCH.—On the 14th inst., it pleased God to call away the Rev. Wm. M'Hinch, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Dundalk. After a faithful and effective ministry in Manchester, Mr. M'Hinch accepted, some years ago, a call to labour in his native land, and approved himself an evangelical, faithful, and able Minister of the New Testament, of most catholic spirit and consistent character. His loss is felt by the entire Protestant community among which he laboured, and in which he only lived to see the beginning of God's reviving work, for which, in the Union Prayer Meetings and elsewhere, his voice had so often been heard in pleading with God. He has left a widow and nine children—the youngest an infant; and not possessing private means, and never having had an income exceeding £200 per annum, he had not been able to make provision for his family. To them no effort of human kindness can supply the place of the departed; but it has seemed to some friends that the best monument they can raise to the memory of a valued Minister is to care for those who survive and represent him. Two friends, one in Belfast and one in Dublin, having simultaneously offered to commence a Subscription List with 50l. each, it has been resolved to supplement the effort which is being made in the comparatively limited Protestant community of Dundalk, and to afford an opportunity to those who are able to visit with practical kindness the fatherless and widow in their affliction, of contributing to this object. Contributions will be received and thankfully acknowledged by Robert Corry, Esq, Belfast; Thomas Drury, Esq, 24, Merchant's-quay, Dublin; John Fyffe, jun, Esq, 17, Upper Temple-street; Rev W B Kirkpatrick, D D, 48, North Great George's-street; or, Rev John Hall, 45, Eccles-street.—Dublin, 27th January, 1860. The following Subscriptions have been already received:—Lord Clermont, Ravensdale, Dundalk, 10l; Lady Clermont, 5l; James Barton, Esq, Dundalk, 20l; Mrs M Reid, Dundalk, 20l; Robert Corry, Belfast, 50l; Thomas Drury, Dublin, 50l; Jas Gibson, Esq, Chairman Queen's County, 5l; Mrs Millar, Lurgan, 5l; A Friend, Lurgan, 2l; Rev W B Kirkpatrick, 2l; Rev John Hall, 2l; E P Gribbon, 10l; John Fyffe, jun, 3l; Robert Carson, Esq, 1l; John Reid, Esq, 10s; Abraham Leishman, 1l; Miss M'Bride, 1l; W P Leatham, 1l; James F Duncan, Esq, M D, 1l; George Dingwall, Esq, 1l; John Johnston, Esq, 2l; Rev J W Hunter, 2l; Robert Sullivan Esq, LL D, 1l; John Rintoul, Esq, 10s; Alexander Findlater, 10l; Walter Boyd, sen, 3l; Frederick C Ferguson, 5l; Rev Hamilton Magee, 1l; John Blood, Esq, 3l; Rev R W Fleming, 1l; J Hill, Esq, 1l; J Fyffe, sen, Esq, 1l; John Findlater, Esq, 5l; Thomas Wilson, Esq, 5l; Andrew M'Murray, Esq, 2l; John Jameson, Esq, 5l; Rev Henry ... ; ... Reid, Esq, 1l; Henry ... ; Robert Deaker, Esq, 10s; Joseph Wilson, Esq, 5l; Rev James Porter, Kilkenny, 1l; Rev James Shannon, Naas, 1l; Robert Reddy, Esq, Belfast, 5l; A Friend, Manchester, 10s; James M'Laren, Esq, Manchester, 20l; George Mitchell, Esq, 2l.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The Committee of the Adelaide Hospital having been unable to secure the Round-room at the Rotundo for the 1st and 2nd March, as originally intended, request their friends to take notice that their Bazaar will be held on the 5th and 6th March instead. Persons having work are, therefore, most particularly requested to send it in without further delay to any of the undermentioned ladies:—

LADY PATRONESSES:

The Marchioness of Downshire	The Viscountess Dungannon
The Countess of Roden	The Viscountess Gough
The Countess of Mayo	Lady Castlemaine
The Countess of Clancarty	Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock
The Countess of Desart	Mrs Napier
The Countess of Cavan	Mrs Flood
The Countess of Caledon	

LADIES WHO HAVE CONSENTED TO RECEIVE WORK:

Mrs Gayer, Upper Mount-street	Mrs Richardson, 2, North Frederick-street
Mrs Hudson, 2, Merrion-square, North	Mrs Thomas Greene, 3, Hatch-street
Mrs George W Maunsell, 10, Merrion-square, South	Miss Barton, 16, Upper Pembroke-street
Mrs Greene, 49, Stephen's-green	Mrs Robert Manders, Landscape, Dundrum
Mrs Henry Dix, 9, Upper Gardiner-street	Miss Crozier, Seafield, Donnybrook-road
The Misses Thwaites, Upper Sackville-street	Hon Mrs Plunket, Baron-hill, Dalkey
Mrs Arthur Bushe, Fitzwilliam-square	Mrs Hackett, Melville, Blackrock
Miss Forster, 4, Fitzwilliam-place	Mrs Ryan, 4, Waterloo-terrace
Miss Macarthy, Pembroke-place	

The objects for the attainment of which the Adelaide Hospital has been founded are now well known, and do not need repetition here. But it may be well to state that it now has accommodation for One Hundred Patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland, and has since its opening in October, 1858, afforded relief within its walls to 1,080, exclusive of the number who have been attended at the Dispensary.

The Committee know that it will be asked, why should a Bazaar be resorted to for the support of an institution which is so highly appreciated, and has been so liberally supported by the Protestant public? and they are anxious, therefore, to state the Bazaar is *a special effort to meet a peculiar emergency*; and they have been induced to resort to this means in order that the regular income of the Hospital may not be interfered with, or the Institution burdened with a debt from its commencement. For furnishing the Hospital, which has been completed in order to meet the urgent demands made upon it by the poor Protestants of Ireland, expenses, not easily foreseen at the outset, were unavoidably incurred; and it is to clear the Hospital from a debt thus contracted that this Bazaar is proposed. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the ladies of Ireland, from whom already the most valuable assistance and cordial sympathy has been received, will lend their aid to ensure the success of this special effort, by means of which many who might not otherwise be able to assist this most useful charity will, it is believed, have an opportunity of doing so.

The Ladies' Committee take the liberty of subjoining a List of the different kinds of articles they would recommend to be sent to the Bazaar, and for Donations of which, as for all other Contributions, they will feel much obliged:—

1. Clothes for the Poor.
2. Toys, and Articles of Children's Clothing.
3. Flowers, either in Pots or made up into Bouquets.
4. Stereoscopic Slides or Photographs.

As the Bazaar has been fixed for the First Week in March, the Committee particularly request that all Articles may be sent in on or before the 20th of February next.

Sermons.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. A SERMON in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be Preached (God willing), in the MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN, On SUNDAY NEXT, March 4th, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, Assistant Minister of the Molyneux Asylum.

Divine Service commences at Eleven o'clock a.m.

A Meeting will be held in the vestibule of the Church, on Monday, March 5th, at Two o'clock p.m., at which a deputation from the Hospital will attend.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED (if the Lord permit), on behalf of the CONTINENTAL SOCIETY, IN SANDFORD CHURCH, On SUNDAY NEXT, 4th MARCH, 1860, at Eleven o'clock, By the Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH.

Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

SCOTS' CHURCH, MARY'S ABBEY (Entrance at No. 135, Capel-street.) On SUNDAY, the 4th MARCH, 1860, SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED by the REV. JOHN HALL, At Twelve o'clock Noon, and at Seven o'clock Evening, And Collections made in Support of the SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE CHURCH.

Two of these Schools, one for Boys and the other for Girls, adjoining the Church, have been long known and highly valued as Institutions for bringing within the reach of persons of moderate means a good, sound Mercantile and Scriptural Education.

There is also a School where a useful practical education is given *free* to a number of the Children of the Poor in the densely inhabited and destitute neighbourhood contiguous to the Church.

The Committee confidently hope for the continued liberality of the Public, to enable them to maintain and extend their Educational efforts.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, 48, North Great George's-street; Rev. John Hall, 42, Eccles-street; Matthew Anderson, Roebuck House, or 2, Inn's-quay; Dr. Denham, 3, Cavendish-row; Thomas Drury, 24, Merchants'-quay; Matthew Drysdale, 84, Bell Villa, Heytesbury-street; Robert Macalister, 15, Glasnevin-road; or by William Peebles, Treasurer, 34, Eccles-street.

Insurances.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million. The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceeds £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £200,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS *of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.*

FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation.—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.

THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.

JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENT: DUBLIN: Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 22, BACHELOR'S WALK.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. Messrs. SMITH, ...

PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET. J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., PROPRIETORS. Established A.D. 1821. (Late Pring and Co.)

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J. J. Graham and Co.'s Absorbent and Tonic Seidlitz Powders; an alterative and tonic aperient.

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Landed Estates Court.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

SALE on FRIDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1860.

In the Matter of the Estate of Bartholomew Mahon, a Lunatic, Owner; Charles Naghten, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of March, 1860, at Noon, the Valuable Estates known as the CLONFREE ESTATE, containing 1,757A. 0R. 35P., situate in the barony and county Roscommon, held in Fee-farm, and for 999 years, and producing an annual profit rent of £882 (as specified in the rentals in this matter), which will be sold in Seven Lots, as follow, viz.:—

Lot.	Denomination.	Yearly Rent. £ s. d.	Tenure.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.	Quantity statute Measure. A. R. P.	Nett Yearly Rent. £ s. d.
1	Gortalira	128 3 2	Lease for 999 years unexpired.	139 15 0	364 3 16	134 19 9
2	Gortinisia	67 7 11	Fee-simple	60 0 0	118 1 38	61 16 11
3	Ballincorry	13 8 3	Fee-simple	18 8 0	28 1 24	12 5 7
4	Correagh	43 19 2	Fee-simple	41 15 0	53 0 8	43 19 2
5	Corragarve	79 19 11	Fee-simple	75 15 0	136 1 36	78 3 11
6	Nadnaveagh	129 0 0	Fee-simple	147 0 0	261 1 12	129 0 0
7	Clonfree and Clonfree Bog	479 15 6	Fee-farm	441 10 0	792 2 21	430 14 8
		942 13 11		953 13 0	1757 0 35	882 0 0

Dated this 25th day of January, 1860.

WM. ROE, Solicitor. R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Clonfree Estate is situate within a short distance of the town of Strokestown, and is held by a peaceable and industrious tenantry.

The drainage works lately executed have materially improved the Lands. Lot 6 is held for ever by one tenant, who has a very valuable interest in his holding.

The lands are well supplied with limestone.

The drainage loans will be paid off out of the purchase money.

The purchasers will only be liable to the annual charge for maintenance of works, which are small.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court in the city of Dublin, or to WM. F. LITTLEDALE, Solicitor, 9, Upper Ormond-quay; HENRY T. DIX, Solicitor, 9, Upper Gardiner-street; THOS. H. GUINNESS, Solicitor, 24, Suffolk-street; Messrs. GUINNESS and MAHON, College-green, Dublin; GEORGE KNOX, Esq., R.M., Roscommon; Messrs. A. JOHNS and CO., Solicitors, Belfast; or to WM. ROE, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 10, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Auctions.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. AUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

To be Sold by Public Auction, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the 8th day of MARCH, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Building Materials of the following premises, in Pill-lane, Greek-street, Anderson's-court, and Church-street:—

PILL-LANE.
Lot No. 1. .... Nos. 27 and 28.
" 2. .... Nos. 29 and 29A.
" 3. .... No. 30.
" 4. .... Nos. 31 and 32.
" 5. .... Nos. 33A, 33B, and 33C.
" 6. .... Nos. 35, 36, and 37.
" 7. .... Nos. 38 and 39.
GREEK-STREET.
" 8. .... Nos. 34, 35, and 36.
ANDERSON'S-COURT.
" 9. .... Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
" 10. .... No. 2A.
CHURCH-STREET.
" 11 .... Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 22A.
" 12 .... Nos. 23 and 24.

Conditions of Sale to be had on application at the Auctioneer's, and at the Office of Public Works, Custom-House.

(By Order) ARTHUR JONES & SON, Auctioneers.

135, Stephen's-green, West, 18th February, 1860.

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"HEAPY" is eight years old, and was got by Melbourne out of Susan (by Elis), her dam Tesane, by Whisker, out of Lady of the Tees, by Octavian.

He is a beautiful dark bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, stands 15 3 hands high, has strong muscular short legs (probably the strongest thorough-bred Horse in Ireland), is perfectly sound and free from the slightest blemish. For action and temper he cannot be surpassed.

He is a sure Foal-getter, and his stock are most promising.

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24th February, 1860.

J. W. CARROLL, late of the Firm of Longford and Carroll, Belfast, and formerly Manager to Messrs. Wm. Fry and Co., of Westmoreland-street, respectfully intimates to his Patrons and Friends that he OPENED the above Establishment on THURSDAY, the 1st March, with a beautiful and varied Stock of DAMASKS, CHINTZES, and every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS, selected in the best British and Continental Markets.

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Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.

Experienced Workmen sent to fit up, take plans, and give estimates, if required.

Old Furniture remodelled, or taken in exchange.

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Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
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Excellent Dinner Sherry,	26s		
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,	28s	to	30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,	34s	to	38s
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Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

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BOOKKEEPER or CLERK.—A respectable Young Man, of excellent character, is open to an engagement in the above capacities; is a good general Accountant, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, who would be his security to any amount.—Address, "W. R. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

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A STEADY, sober, sensible Young Woman wants a situation as Cook or Thorough Servant, in a small respectable family; would have no objection to a situation in a small family of business; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. H.," 60, Grafton-street.

AS COOK.—A steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly in all its branches, would take charge of a small dairy if required; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address, "K. B.," 23, Grafton-street; or 30, Henry-street.

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WANTS a Situation, as Plain Cook, a woman who understands her business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges from her former employers, who are at present in Town.—Please address "R. B.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

TO Wait on Grown Young Ladies, or would go as Housemaid in a small family.—A Young Woman, who understands Dressmaking, Hairdressing, the getting up of fine things, &c., wishes for a situation as above. Is a Protestant. References in town for three days. Please address "A. W. E.," No. 38, Stephen's-green, North.

COOK and Thorough SERVANT, or DAIRY MAID and LAUNDRESS.—A young woman, who can be well recommended by her present mistress.—Address "A. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

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WANTED, a 12 to 16-Horse STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler complete, in good working order. State lowest price, and where to be seen. Apply to "B. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

READER WANTED.—Wanted, a good Reader. He must be a thorough practical Printer. No objection whatever to a member of the Society.—Apply to the Manager IRISH TIMES Office.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

GOVERNESSES WANTED.—Wanted, two or three Governesses for the Country, and one for the City. Salaries good.—Apply at Mr. POWELL'S Office, 2, Upper Sackville-street, opposite Nelson's Pillar.

WANTED, a Respectable, Competent Person, a member of the Established Church, to inspect schools in connection with the Church Education Society. Apply at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

WANTED, by a respectable, intelligent Youth, in his nineteenth year, a situation in a Merchant's office, Stores, or Warehouse, or in a Solicitor's Office; writes a first-class hand, and is a good accountant; has kept a set of books. Satisfactory reference to last and former employers. Salary not so much an object. Please address "F. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED, AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES, PIER, CHIMNEY, CHEVAL AND TOILET GLASSES, All sizes. WALTER BURKE, 93, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

ELECTRO-PLATE, In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern. Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 65, HENRY-STREET.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin. KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To be Let, on Moderate Terms, in the house of a respectable family in Kingstown, a Drawingroom, and Two or Three Bedrooms, with good attendance, or Servants' rooms. There is a Coachhouse and Stable, and use of a Pianoforte, if required.—Address "M. N.," 13, Portland-row.

FOR SALE.—Policies of Insurances as follows:—Amount £150, life aged 65, Annual Premium, £6 14s. 9d.; £100, aged 56, premium £3 2s. 11d.; £100, aged 73, premium £7 3s. 11d.—Application to P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer, 12, Ranelagh-road.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!! To be Sold on reasonable terms, a few healthy, well-trained Wall Fruit Trees, five years old, consisting of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Plums. Apply to Mr. BENSON, Annaville Upper, Cullenswood.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—" Devout 'Veneration' to a piece of Dead Stick; or, the 'Treasures' of Grace in Dr. Cullen's Morsel of Timber."
Mr. GEORGE M'GUIGAN will preside.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT, BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

M'NALLY AND CO., Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

LIQUID GAS, and LAMPS for burning same, may be obtained of BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.
February, 1860.

PIANOFORTES, CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
PIANOFORTES of the newest and most approved construction by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the Lowest Prices.
HARPS, by Erard and other Makers.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.
A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices.
RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Corner of Fleet-street.)
_ Instruments Lent on Hire.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED.
My Thoughts will Wander—F. Robinson, Mus. Doc.
Thou'rt Coming with the Sunshine, 6th Edition—Do.
Whither—Mrs. Benjamin Mullen.
Hope and Fear (Duet)—Joseph Robinson.
Egiden Waltzes—Lady Kingsmill.
May Dew Waltzes and Adela Galop—Hon. Colonel Lindsay.
Star of Dublin Galop—H. Hardy.
Ardcandrisk do.—T. J. Lyons.
Highflyer do.—Mrs. Purvis.
Also the Anthems:
I am well Pleased, and By the Waters of Babylon—Sir John Stevenson. Edited by J. Robinson.
RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c.,
In large variety, and exceedingly moderate, at THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23, and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.
FAMILIES FURNISHING will find this a most desirable Establishment to deal in, having an endless assortment of Articles of engaged quality; and the system of buying and selling exclusively for cash ensures to purchasers Goods on the most advantageous terms, which an inspection will fully prove.
_ All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

CORNS.
MR. RENDALL can be consulted as heretofore, at 13, STEPHEN'S GREEN, Corner of Dawson-street.
The absolute removal of Corns and Bunions instantaneous, and efficacious cures without CUTTING, PAIN, OR BLEEDING.
Hours—Ten till Four.

ROME, ST. PETER'S, THE VATICAN, &c.,
A most elaborate and authentic view.
SEE HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON, 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - 5 5 0
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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Tins.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

SHORTHAND! PHONETIC SHORTHAND! IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN PHONETIC SHORTHAND.
By Mr. Isaac Pitman, Phonetic Institution, Bath.
It is easily acquired, and found by calculation to be two and one-third times as brief as the briefest Stenography, and the only perfect method of daguerreotyping speech.
INSTRUCTION IN PHONETIC SHORTHAND, With all the recent Improvements, imparted by MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN, First Class Member of the Phonetic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
13, COBURG-PLACE, SEVILLE-PLACE.
Extract of a letter dated Bath, 22nd July, 1858, from Mr. Isaac Pitman to Mr. Charles Lusk O'Brien:—"I have much pleasure in recommending you as a Teacher of *Phonetic Shorthand*. Your perfect knowledge of the system, and beautiful *penmanship* will do much towards ensuring success. To those *indispensable qualities* I have no doubt you will add a necessary perseverance and punctuality, and infuse into your pupils that amount of perseverance which is requisite to obtain possession of the *most useful of all the useful arts* so that they will be able to speak with their fingers with the same ease and rapidity as with their tongues."
For terms and other information apply at the above address.

LORD MACAULAY'S MEMORY.—The late Lord Macaulay's memory was perfectly astounding. At a friend's house, not very many months ago, he was quoting in rapid succession long passages from the ballads of the northern counties of England. On being asked by one of the party where he had obtained such stores of poetic lore, he replied that he had spent a great part of one of his long vacations whilst at Cambridge in the North of England, and had taken that opportunity of traversing Cumberland and Northumberland on foot, entering the cottages of the poor people, and sitting down in the chimney corners to chat; and that he made it a point not to leave a cottage without extracting from each good woman some story or legend, in prose or in poetry, which he carefully recorded day by day. He added that he did not know where this store of folk-lore now was, but added that it would probably turn up amongst his papers some day or other. We trust that his executors will now remember the hint, and do their best to exhume the buried treasure.—*Once a Week.*

THE ANNEXATION POLICY IN INDIA.—We regret much to observe that the policy of annexation is still pursued by the short-sighted authorities in the Punjaub. The Hindur State, which, with a fine irony, is termed in the report, one of the independent hill states about Simla, has been seized by the British Government, although the Rajah did good service to the English during the Goorkha war, and left three sons. These are styled illegitimate, and may be so; but why should not a Hindu baron leave his lands to a natural son? Is there nothing of the sort in England?—*Homeward Mail.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Funds in London opened firm this morning at yesterday evening's prices, advanced during the day, but again fell back, closing exactly at the opening quotations. We cannot attribute this fall to any anxiety concerning the Reform Bill, because the same uneasiness would have prevailed in the early part of the day. During the last few days, the market has been rather improving in tendency, and the rise may have brought forward sellers. It is likely, however, that as the rumoured secret treaty between Austria and Russia becomes more developed, that rumour may give place to fact, and thus produce a good deal of uneasiness.

In this market, to-day, prices were firm, and there was an advance in value; business, however, cannot be said to have been extensive. Prices are fully one-eighth over those of yesterday for Consols, but New Threes remain without change. Banking Shares are still in strong demand. Bank Stock realised 10s. per cent. advance, and left off buyers; Nationals were done at one-eighth advance, but sellers at this price; buyers of Hibernians and Royals; nothing particular in Steam Shares; Atlantics, however, are offered as are also Dundalks, which are quoted at 5s. decline. Mining Company of Ireland Shares are firm at the previous price, 14; General Mines offered, and Connorrees are done at a fractional decline. In Miscellaneous Shares no change.

Railway Shares were not much dealt in; Cork and Bandons and Cork and Passages offered; Droghedas steady at an advance, being quoted ex dividend; Wicklows, Great Southerns, and Midlands, all steady; Preference Shares were also in fair demand.

Another unfortunate and melancholy occurrence, in connection with one of our first-class steamers, is reported to-day, and the disaster is increased by the belief that all the passengers and crew have perished. The ill-fated vessel was the Nimrod, plying between Cork and Liverpool. She was nearly 800 tons burthen, with a nominal 400 horse-power, and was in every respect a fine vessel. She belonged to the Cork Steamship Company, and, the belief is, was not insured.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛
NOON PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	... ...	94⅞ 5
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛ 5
1 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅞ 5
Account	... ...	94⅞ 5
New Threes	... ...	95⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	... ...	94⅞
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	... ...	95 ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 230½ 29½; Exchequer Bills, 23 6 prem.; Caledonians, 93½ ¼; Eastern Counties, 56½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Northern A, 100 100½ 2; Grand Trunks, 85 4½; Great Western, 69¾ 8½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Do. New, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾; London and North Western, 98¼; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 41¾ ½; South Eastern, 90 89½ 90; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¾; York and North Midland, 76¾ ½. Consols very steady all morning, and market firm, but little or nothing doing. Price is 94⅞, exactly, say 94 13-16 15-16. Indian loan, 104½. Shares very inactive, and, with the exception of Dovers, Caledonians, and York, which have improved, no particular change. Canadians no change.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are very firm, and Consols have experienced a slight advance. In the Share Market firmness has prevailed.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 24 6; Bank Stock, 230 2; Caledonians, 92¾ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 56½ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ ½; Great Northern, 107½ 8½; Great Northern A, 99½ 100½; Great Western, 69¾; Great Western of Canada, 12 7-16th 9-16th; Grand Trunk, 88¾ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 97⅞ 8½; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 41¾ ¾; Midland, 109½ ¾; N. British, 62½; South Eastern, 89½ ¾; York and Newcastle, 92½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 76¾ 7. Consols opened firm, and advanced 94⅞ buyers, but soon declined to the old price of Saturday, 94¾ to ⅞, and continued so during the remainder of the day, with little or nothing doing. Indian Loan, 104½. Shares have been very inactive but firm, and in some instances prices have advanced, closing good. Canadians—no change. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds have been steady at a fractional improvement, caused by the partial recovery on the Paris Bourse. Most of the parcels of gold recently withdrawn from the Bank, have been for transmission to Spain. During the month of February, notwithstanding the important financial and commercial announcements of the period, the range of consols has been unusually limited: the difference between the highest and lowest prices being ¾ per cent. The general result has been to establish an improvement of ⅛ per cent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds advanced ⅛ per cent. this morning, in answer to the rise of ¼ per cent. at Paris yesterday. A relapse followed, but at the close the market was again steady at an improvement of ⅛ per cent.; the Paris Bourse to-day being reported firm. The uncertainty attaching to continental politics and to foreign securities, is stimulating investments in our home railways; demand for money slightly more active, partly in preparation for the bills, maturing on the 3rd and 4th. About £16,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	...	—
Ditto for Account, 8th March ...	...	94⅞ ¾ ⅞
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	...	94⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for new Account, 8th March	...	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	...	94⅛
BANKS.		
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid,	...	240¾
National Bank, £25 paid,	..	61⅛
Royal	...	23⅞
STEAM.		
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited	...	10¾
MINES.		
Hibernian Mine	...	19s 6d
Mining Co. of Ireland, £7 paid	..	14
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	76xd
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	...	5⅛ ¼
Midland Great Western,	...	53¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	...	10½ x
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	...	10⅞x
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	...	98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅛	94⅛ 94	94⅛ ¼	——	94⅛	94⅞
Ditto for account......	——	94⅛	——	94⅛ ⅛ ⅞	——	94⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock......	93⅞ ¾	93⅞	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	94 93⅞	93⅞
Ditto for account......	93⅞	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	94⅛	93⅞ 94	93⅞ 94
Bank Stock......						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2ND.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Traviata."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 1.
Morning Tide, 3-48. Evening Tide, 4-18.

ANNUAL SALE OF SHORTHORNS AT ARDFERT ABBEY.—The important annual sale of shorthorn bulls and fat cattle will come off this year early in April, under the management of Mr. John S. Walsh, auctioneer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 25, amounted to 52,399 copies, making an average of 8,733 copies daily.

Black Dress Coat..........£2 10 0
Black Dress Trousers.......£1 1 0
Black Dress Vest...........£0 10 6
£4 1 6
The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET, Successors to John Lee.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

WITHIN ten years we have had no less than five attempts to alter the superstruction of the Constitution, and to correct the great Reform Bill pronounced by its author to be final. In 1852 Lord John Russell began to re-open the agitation, which, as he wrote to the electors of Stroud, "would expose him to the "charge of having so grossly deceived the people "as to be unworthy of all public confidence, or of "having been so grossly deceived himself that no one "could place confidence in the stability of his scheme "should he attempt to alter the original Reform "Bill." Whig Governments, either from fatality or choice, generally involve the country in war, and the Chinese war of 1852 stopped Lord John Russell's progress. Lord Aberdeen took up the cause in 1854, to be in turn discomfited by the Russian war. In 1857 Lord Palmerston rather acquiesced in than encouraged a reform of Reform, when the Indian mutiny was seized on gladly as a pretext for placing the subject in abeyance. Lord Derby could not, as he said, "leave so important a subject dangling in "the air," especially as Mr. Bright devoted his autumnal vacations to the perambulation of the manufacturing districts and the substitution of American institutions in place of that under which England has grown and flourished. On the question of Reform Lord Derby's Government was defeated, and last night Lord John Russell proposed to amend the system which, eight-and-twenty years since, he declared to be finally and irrevocably settled.

Lord John Russell's scheme, so far as the redistribution of seats is concerned, will not satisfy Mr. Bright, but the franchise is lowered and extended so as to meet the most extreme views of the Manchester School. Mr. Bright has always professed his willingness to take any instalment he can get, and the vast addition made to the Borough and County constituencies will enable him to carry out his plans. To the County franchises Lord John proposes to add an *occupation* franchise of £10 per annum, but to prevent the creation of fictitious votes, every dwelling-house attached to the land must be worth, at least, £5 annual value, apart from the value of the land. Asserting that the franchise in Boroughs "was "framed to exclude the working classes"—a strange confession from the author of the Reform Bill—he proposes to admit them in overwhelming numbers, "that they may become more sensible of the value "of the English Constitution," as the men of Wakefield and Gloucester, we suppose. Stating the whole constituency of England and Wales to be 444,776, and that of these 27½ per cent. are disqualified from voting by non-payment of taxes or rates, he lowers the franchise to £6, and thus adds 190,193, or much more than one-third to the existing constituencies! An Inspector of Schools, it seems, had told him that the best workmen generally occupied houses of £6 value, and on this ground he makes so extravagant an addition. Every person can judge what sort of a house can be procured for £6 a year, and whether it is such a tenement as the "best "class of workmen would inhabit."

As to the redistribution of seats, Lord John Russell would willingly fall back upon his proposal of 1854, and take 66 members from the smaller constituencies. At present, however, he waives all idea of total disfranchisement, and contents himself with taking one member from every borough containing less than 7,000 inhabitants, which has at present two representatives. The list of boroughs which are to lose one member each exceeds, by five, that given by Mr. Disraeli's bill of last year. Honiton, Andover, Thetford, Totness, Lymyngton, Hardwicke, Knaresboro', Wells, Tewkesbury, Marlborough, Richmond, Ludlow, Maldon, Aylesbury, Leominster, Ripon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Devizes, Guildford, Hereford, Marlow, Huntingdon, Cirencester—*i.e.*, 25 seats would be gained in the whole. Of these 25 seats, 15 are to be given to divisions of counties—namely, two to the West Riding, and one each to South and North Lancashire, Middlesex, West Kent, South Devon, South Staffordshire, the Lindsay district of Lincoln, South Essex, Somerset, West Norfolk, West Cornwall, and North Essex. As to the boroughs, he proposes to unite Chelsea and Kensington, and give them two members, and to bestow one member each on Birkenhead, Stayleybridge, and Burnley; one additional to be given to Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Birmingham. The London University, also, is to obtain a representative. Payment of poor-rates is to suffice for the exercise of the franchise.

This scheme contrasts somewhat favourably with that propounded by Mr. Bright. His programme disfranchised eighty-six boroughs absolutely; gave three members to twenty-three places—four to thirteen, including Tower Hamlets A, and Tower Hamlets B; while five places—namely, Manchester, Finsbury, Glasgow, Maryborough, and Liverpool—were to have six members each! But, though in this point Mr. Bright's views are not carried out, the great addition made to the constituency, the abolition of payment of all taxes except the poor-rate for the exercise of the franchise, the additional members given to manufacturing communities, and the adoption of a £10 occupation franchise in counties, must give Mr. Bright the most powerful assistance for the further development of his designs.

WE regret to see that a bill is to be brought forward this session to abolish Grand Juries. The objection is brought against them that, while they answer no purpose in themselves, they take men away from their lawful occupations, and compel them to waste time in investigations which are totally unnecessary. This objection seems to us to be totally unfounded. They are, in reality, one of the most useful of our legal institutions. Suppose the case of a respectable man suddenly indicted for murder. If the Grand Jury did not exist, what would be the course of procedure to which he would be subjected? He would be arraigned at the public bar of justice, and the minutest circumstances of his private life would be laid bare to every prying eye; and then, even though he should be acquitted, a stain would for ever afterwards attach to his character. This is no fancied case; it is one which has constantly occurred; and it is in such instances as this that the utility of Grand Juries becomes especially evident. When, on the contrary, such a man is indicted and brought before a Grand Jury, the result may be very different. An investigation is made into the facts of the case; and, if the Grand Jurymen consider that the accusation is unfounded, a verdict of "No true bill" is returned, and the man re-enters society without a stain upon his name.

It may be said, however, that much danger exists of many a criminal escaping detection, when those who have to decide upon the validity of the indictment against him are men totally unversed in law, and unassisted by a legal adviser. A single glance at statistics is sufficient to remove this objection. We have now before us "a return of the total num-"ber of persons committed for trial at the Central "Criminal Court, in each year of the last seven "years," showing how many were committed, convicted, and acquitted, and in how many cases the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. In the year 1856, there were 398 cases committed from the justice rooms of London. Of these, 332 were afterwards convicted, 64 acquitted, and in two cases only were the bills ignored. In 1859, at the same Central Criminal Court, the cases committed by county and stipendiary magistrates were 839. Of these 641 were convicted, 183 acquitted, and 15 bills only were ignored. In every year to which we have referred, the number of bills ignored is in an equally small proportion to the total number of committals; and this fact in itself at once negatives the assertion that criminals, by means of this institution, may often escape justice.

The above objection is, moreover, further met by the fact, that at the examination conducted before the Grand Jury, the witnesses against the prisoner are the only ones examined, no witnesses for the defence being heard at all. Thus the whole tendency of the evidence then and there given is to criminate the accused, so that his innocence must be evident, indeed, to prevent a "true bill" being found against him. Indeed, if Grand Juries err on any side, it is that of over-caution, as is plainly seen by the statistics of the two years we have mentioned above; for, whilst in 1856, out of 398 cases committed, the bills were ignored in 2 alone, and the other 396 sent up for trial, the number of acquittals afterwards by the Petty Jury was 64. Taking, therefore, the decisions of the Petty Jury as our standard of right, we see, that the Grand Jury might have ignored the bills in 64 cases more than they actually did; so that, in order to let a single criminal escape, they would have had to ignore not 2 cases alone, but 67. We trust, then, that so useful an institution may still remain amongst us, and that the bill to effect its abolition may not pass.

The *Times* on the introduction of the Reform Bill by Lord John Russell:—

We really believe the only thing that is utterly ineradicable from the human mind is superstition. Homer, indeed, could perceive that the one best omen was to fight for one's country, but the truth that was revealed to Homer was concealed from Greece in her civilised age, and the wise Socrates and the brave Scipio were content to steer their course in life by omens and portents. Even in this land of inductive philosophy and free investigation, how many people are there that shrink from sitting down to a dinner party of thirteen, and who have not shaken off the conviction that Friday is an unlucky day? The most prevalent form, however, in which superstition exhibits herself in modern times is in the celebration and observation of anniversaries. In this, France, and among Frenchmen Napoleon, has the undisputed lead. There is the 10th of August, dreaded by monarchs, and the 31st of May, fatal to Republicans; the 27th of July, that overthrew Robespierre; the day of Friedland, the day of Austerlitz, the day of Marengo, and the day of Borodino. If men must fight, they wait till a *dies fastus*, the anniversary of a fortunate event; and, if a great victory has been gained, there is no time so propitious as the anniversary of a day on which a great victory has been gained before. Now, therefore, because on the 1st day of March, 1831, Lord John Russell introduced a Reform Bill, which, after many changes and many reverses, became the law of the land in 1832, the same Lord John Russell has contrived that on the same day of the year 1860, he shall introduce a bill for the alteration of the former measure, for which he trusts, by securing the same day, to procure the same results. When Morier's Hadji Baba had made up his mind to make an offer of his heart and hand to a young English lady, he inquired of one of his married friends under what circumstances he had performed the same ceremony, and, finding that it was under an umbrella on a rainy Sunday going to church, he made his proposition under exactly similar circumstances, and was, to his astonishment, peremptorily rejected. So far from the selection of the 1st of March assisting Lord John Russell in the performance of his task, it only serves more distinctly to mark the difference, not to say the contrariety, between the state of things that existed then and the state of things that exists now. When Lord John Russell rose in 1831 to propose his Reform Bill, there was a feeling of intense curiosity as to the probable nature of the measure he would produce, for the interest of the revelation he was about to make was in no degree forestalled. In 1831 there was, strange as it may appear to the generation which does not remember those eventful times, a real and heartfelt interest in the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Many hoped and some feared, but very few were indifferent. The public mind was earnest and excited. People were deeply discontented with the existing state of things, and desired Reform, that it might furnish them with an apt instrument for working out a complete and satisfactory remedy. They wished for a revolution, and they made it; they desired the overthrow of a narrow and unconstitutional oligarchy, and they sought that overthrow through Reform. The middle classes were determined to force their way into the fortress of the Constitution, and the working classes lent their whole combined strength to the effort. It was under these auspices that Lord John Russell, not then a member of the Cabinet, rose to expound the Ministerial plan of Parliamentary Reform. Nine-and-twenty years are past, and we have the same hour and man before us again; but this time it is the man who fixes the hour, and not the hour that calls forth the man. Time has dealt gently with the knot of statesmen who directed the destinies of this country in that stormy period. The impetuous Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley, is now the veteran leader of the Tory party. The then President of the Council has retired from active political life. The then First Lord of the Admiralty still, after his checkered career, maintains a foremost place in the House of Commons. The then Postmaster-General, the Duke of Richmond, still occupies a seat in the House of Lords. The then Foreign Secretary is our present Prime Minister. The then Indian Minister is still among us. The then Lord Chancellor has survived his Attorney and Solicitor-General, and still adorns the House of Peers. But, though so many of the men remain, where are the feelings, where are the hopes, where are the aspirations which heralded the advent of the first Reform Bill? Who believes that any measure that is likely to be carried will have a decided effect in the improvement of our Government, and who is there who would not cheerfully give up all the good he hopes on condition of being delivered from all the evil he fears from the impending change? The first Reform Bill was sought as a means to an end for the sake of changes which it was believed it would produce. The second Reform Bill is sought for no ulterior good, except delivering the public from the discussion of an unwelcome topic. Lord John Russell was the child and the creation of the Reform Bill of 1831; the Reform Bill of 1860 is the child and the creation of Lord John Russell. The object of the first was national; the object of the second is personal. We all know why the first was proposed. We know the just cause of the public discontent; but we also know that the second is proposed only because it has been repeatedly promised, and because, though the public has never been eager to demand a performance of the promise, the men who made it insist upon being allowed to accomplish it. The subject has been played with and trifled with till it has become serious. Pledges have been made because they were never expected to be enforced, and the necessity that compels their performance comes from above, instead of from below. The very novelty of the measure has been discounted by an indiscreet disclosure. All these things being considered, it is indeed very questionable whether Lord John Russell has done wisely to give the contrast the utmost sharpness possible by fixing the anniversary of the first Reform Bill as a day of good omen for the introduction of the second. In contrasting the two periods, we have necessarily passed over in silence the long space that has intervened between them; but we must not forget that Lord John Russell has not during these 29 years been by any means inactive on his favourite subject. Possibly, a retrospect critically conducted might not tend to increase our confidence in the hands into which the question has fallen. While the great experiment was yet fresh—while its working could not be foreseen or predicted, Lord John Russell braved considerable obloquy in claiming for so vast a change the superhuman privilege of finality. While all men doubted, he was assured. But years passed on, the measure became better understood, many misapprehensions were removed, many fears were shown to be groundless, and if Reform did not do all the good, neither did it realise by any means the evil that was expected from it. The minds of men became habituated to the change, and the practical English race soon reconciled itself to novelties which had at first been repulsive. Then it was that Lord John Russell announced to us that the days of finality were past, and that henceforth the orthodox faith was to believe in the necessity of a new Reform Bill. For four years practice was allowed to lag behind theory, but in 1852 a new Reform Bill was produced, though the Ministry died in giving birth to it. The leading characteristic of the measure was the aggregation of boroughs; and, happily for the reputation of its framer, the bill dropped before the principles of that aggregation could be minutely investigated. In 1854, Lord John Russell introduced another bill, the main peculiarities of which were a £5 franchise and a clause for the representation of minorities. The Crimean War nipped this blossom in the bud, and for five years the country contentedly acquiesced in the absence of a Reform Bill. The Tory Government attempted one last year, and perished in the attempt. And now to-day Lord John Russell rises to propose a measure founded on very different principles from any of its predecessors—with what prospect of success so many previous failures forbid us even to conjecture.

The *Daily News* on Dr. Vaughan's Refusal of the Bishopric of Rochester:—

Two contemporaries announce, on authority, that Dr. Vaughan has declined to accept the Bishopric of Rochester, to which he had been nominated by the Crown. It is so seldom a mitre and a palace are refused in earnest, that Dr. Vaughan's decision has given rise to much speculation, and taken, we believe, many of his near friends by surprise. We have no desire to pry into the reasons of a resolution which has probably been formed on personal, rather than on public grounds; but we may appropriately recall the language which Dr. Vaughan held last December, when he was entertained by his late Harrow pupils, at the Freemasons' Tavern. He then said that, "after fifteen years of difficulties not small, and of occasional dangers not to be disregarded, he felt that he needed a period of repose. He intended to have that period of repose—a period not of idleness or inaction, but of privacy, comparative quiet, and domestic enjoyment—and he should not be robbed of it." Lord Palmerston has now thrown upon him the responsibility of a new choice. The Premier will, doubtless, not rest satisfied with the election of one of those decent, passable men, with as little character as possible, who were formerly thought to make the best bishops, but will consider the great needs of the time, and appoint one who understands and is prepared to meet them. With the highest respect for Dr. Vaughan and the eminent men who preside over our public schools, we hope he will not look for the new bishop among the schoolmasters. There are those who, in the lower dignities of the Church, and in responsibile and prominent offices, have won the esteem and confidence of their brethren, and given proof of ability, moderation, and a catholic spirit, and we believe the public would approve if it saw one of those who have been found faithful in few things made a ruler over many things.

Fashionable Intelligence.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon D. de Ros.

Her Majesty's dinner party at Buckingham Palace last evening included their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Cranworth, the Right Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, the Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Cowper, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, Major-General Sabine, R.A., and Major Cowell, R.E.

A deputation on the subject of providing a plot of ground in the east end of London for a museum and library to supply the educational wants of 660,000 inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, had an interview with the Right Hon. W. Cowper yesterday at the office of her Majesty's Works and Public-buildings, Whitehall-place. The deputation consisted of the Hon. G. Byng, M.P.; Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P.; Mr. C. S. Butler, M.P.; Mr. A. Ayrton, M.P.; the Rev. Thomas Rowsell, M.A.; the Rev. J. G. Hewlett, D.D.; the Rev. G. H. M'Gill; Mr. R. Charles, Mr. F. Charrington, and Mr. E. J. Southwell.

Lady Nugent and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan is expected at Castlebar House early in March, and will be present at the fiscal business at the ensuing assizes.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo has left Westport House, for London.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles O'Donnell has arrived at the Hibernian Hotel from Limerick.

Count D'Alton has left the Hibernian Hotel for London.

Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—The Hon. the Dean of Lismore, the Dean of Armagh and Mrs. Disney, the Dean of Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss O'Grady, Capt. Butler, Mrs. Butler, family and suite; Captain and Mrs. Rotheram, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. and Miss Thompson and Mr. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. and the Misses Finucane; Mrs. and Miss Stuart Trench, Captain Quinn, Captain Drought and Mr. R. R. Drought, Mr. and Mrs. Mannin, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Evans; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Miss Fitzgerald. Messrs. Putland, Cullimore, F. Fitzgerald, R. O'Connor, Whitty, Archbold, Dunne, Reilly, and Brooke. Departures—Admiral Sir Barton and Lady Macnamara, Colonel Mauleverer.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., held his second Drawing-room for the season, at the Castle, last evening, which was not as numerously attended as usual.

His Excellency entered the Throne-room, shortly after nine o'clock, attended by the following officers and ladies of the household:—

The Private Secretary—John Hatchell, Esq.

The State Steward—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount St. Lawrence.

The Comptroller—George Baget, Esq.

The Gentleman Usher—Frederick Willis, Esq., and Mrs Willis.

The Chamberlain—Paget Butler, Esq., and Mrs. Butler.

The Vice-Chamberlain—The Hon. Henry Leeson.

The Master of the Horse—Captain Frederick Marshall, 2nd Life Guards.

The Gentleman in Waiting—Lord Otho Fitzgerald.

The Gentlemen at Large—Lowry Balfour, Esq., Robert Williams, Esq., and Mrs. and Miss Williams.

His Excellency's First Chaplain, and Dean of the Chapel Royal—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, and Mrs. Tighe.

The Assistant Private Secretaries—Walling Everard and Walter Creyke, Esqrs.

Aides-de-Camp—The Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Captain Claude Lascelles; Lieutenant A. P. Cockrell, Major F. R. Forster, Captain A. Shuldham, Captain W. Moore, Captain R. J. Buller, Commander Glynn, Lieutenant A. Donaldson, Lieutenant E. A. Berger, Ensign A. F. W. Gore.

Surgeon to the Household—Dr. J. L. Hughes.

Physicians-in-Ordinary to his Excellency — Dr. John Banks and Dr. John Hughes.

Surgeon-in-Ordinary to his Excellency—Dr. G. W. Hatchell.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

The Lord Chancellor and the Misses Brady (2).
Lady Seaton and the Hon. Miss Colbornes.
The Master of the Rolls, Mrs. and the Misses Smith (2).
The Chief Baron and Miss Pigott.
The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Dublin Division, Captain Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., in attendance.
Mrs. and the Misses Gascoigne (2).
The Solicitor-General and Miss O'Hagan.
The Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Major Larcom, and Mrs. Larcom.
The Deputy Adjutant-General and Mrs. S. Brownrigg.
Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician-in-Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, and Lady Marsh.
Colonel Attwell Lake, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mrs. Colonel Lake; Lieutenant Colonel H. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
Officers of State in Attendance.
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick.
The Ulster King-at-Arms, Sir Bernard Burke.
The general circle included—
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress
EARLS—Dunraven, Howth.
VISCOUNT—Massereene and Ferrard.
VISCOUNTESS—Massereene and Ferrard.
LORDS—Clonbrock, Kilmaine, Garvagh, Taylour.
LADIES—Farnham, Lurgan, Kilmaine, Clonbrock, Agnes Murray, Louisa Tennyson, Margaret St Lawrence, M S Lawrence.
MARQUISES—Headford, Kildare.
MARCHIONESSES—Headford, Kildare.
JUDGE—Fitzgerald (Right Hon.)
The Archdeacon of Cork.
The Dean of Waterford.
The Provost of Trinity College.
The Crown Solicitor.
The Consul for Monte Video (Mr. W F Caldbeck).
The Consul for Honduras (Mr. P F M'Mahon).
The Neapolitan Consul (Mr. Shaw).
Vice-Consul for Spain.
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles O'Donnell.
Major-General Harold.
HONOURABLES—The Dean of Lismore, Richard Maxwell, D.L.; Edward Crofton, Graham Colborne.
HONOURABLE MESDAMES—Montgomery, Moore, Colbourne, Borrowes, Howard, Mounckton, Robinson (presented), H. Hutchinson
HON. MADEMOISELLES—Emmeline Canning, Carolien, Dillon, Ellen R Dillon, Skeffington, Browne.
SIRS—Edward Meredyth, George Hodson, Bart., D.L.; Anthony C. Weldon, Bart., D.L.
LADIES—Hodson, Meredyth, Redington (presented), Stannus.
REVEREND DOCTORS—Lloyd, Mason, Moeran, John H Dunne, C T Reade, Francis Sadleir, — Goslett.
DOCTORS OF LAW—Launcelot Studdert, Professor Murray, George Frederick Shaw, F T C D.
SERGEANTS AT LAW—Fitzgibbon, Lawson.
COMMANDER ROYAL NAVY—Symth.
REAR-ADMIRAL—Sir B M'Namara.
COLONELS—Edward De Butts, Longden, Mountifort Lloyd, Johnstone, C B; Wardlaw, Taylor, C B; H Doyle.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—M'Kerlie, Atkinson, Montresor Strange, R H A; Hume, Harris, S O P; Radcliffe, Fitzsimon Burdett.
CAPTAINS ROYAL NAVY—Otway, D L; Sir Thomas Ross.
MAJORS—Borrowes, G M Tew, Lea, B Smith, Monckton, (Honourable), Bushe, Carden, Thomas Esmonde.
CAPTAINS—Blayney Walshe, Hartley, Henne Nicholl, W J Harrison, Morgan, Dopping, Hepenstal, D L; F W Corker, Edwards, Percy R Grace, A Vesey, Davoren, H Dixon, Blachford, F F T Hobbs, Lamert, W Carey, Fairtlough, Lopdell, James B Staveley, Sheehy, William Lynam, Elliott Hyndman, Power Lalor, D L; F L Fitzgerald, Warburton, Hugh Eccles, Weldon, Richard Litton, J S Whitty, R A Studdert, J J W Smith, A Preston Graves, Ellis, Story, High Sheriff, County Cavan; T B Heathorn, Beresford, A D C; Hunt, Sardes Garraway, Houston, Iver, Forbes Synnot, R C Bowen, Clive, Spring, Oliver Martyn, Harvey de M Armstrong, O Malley, P J Doyne, D Thompson, Mosse, Dashwood, A N Adams, Arthur Pelly, Hobson, Robbins, C Gordon Gray, D Bayley, A Hunt, Brabazon, Gerald R Dease George W F Drought, Conolly, Roche, J Lamb, J Cumming Clarke, Smythe, M Blackett, T W Cater, E Brig, G R Hamilton, R H French, Wilmot Williams, Blackall, D Meares Vesey, Forde, Gratrex, H Trower, Greetham, Thomas Segrave Macneill, Lyon Campbell, Fitzroy Maclean.
LIEUTENANTS.—Alfred E Lawless, Leslie, Melville, G R Willson, S C Kyle, Charles Pratt Hamilton, William W Scott, William Rumley Holland, Bredin, James Lopdell, R S Lemon, Edwin P Homars, Jinkins, Geoghegan, Wilkins, F Hassard, J Quin, Samuel H Johnstone, J N Bomford, Gerald Fitzgerald, Thomas, Twigg, F Betty, A C Short, McMahon, J H Cumming, F Henderson, J Henry, Murray, A H Woodroofe, C H O'Connor, Campbell, E Chapple, P Sheals, R M Campell, R H Williams, Courtnay, Jennett Scott, R A Mostyn, Wm Glascott, Douglas Mercer, A Lynch, O H F O'Malley, D Fitzjames Barry, F B Vowell, Forde, R C D Ellis, Hall, Blount, Bernard, Burke, J S Cooper, Inglefield, Caldall, E Bishop, Jenny, D O'Donnell, Creagh, E A Sloane, Dunvie, C K Chatfield.
REVERENDS—John Garrett, Vicar of St. Paul; Edward Wilson, Benjamin Dickson, F T C D; W. H. Mayston, Quinton D Hume, George Needham, S G Morrison, John Macdonnell, John Dick, Samuel Craig, John C. Macdonnell, Wm. Brabazon.
DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.—Mapother, George Porter, Johns, Thomas Pinton, Speedy, Ireland, Grogan, S A Cusack, Wharton, Milbroy, Finucane, RN; Ringland, Adams, Huston, Henry Murray, Charles O'Callaghan, Maybury, James Brady, Cruie, John Rynd, D Corbett, Gribbon, Owens, Scallan, Forrest, J R Kirkpatrick, Jameson, Collis, Blyth, Wilson, Burke, Crawford, King.
MESSIEURS—J Pitt Kennedy, O'Connell Wheble, Milwar Jones, J H Jessop, Percy Dodson, John S Macleod, John James Digges La Touche, George Lindsay, D L; John Meldon, Sayers, Redmond, D L; Robert G Durdin, Cecil, T M Mahon, John Anderson, R Patten, John Middleton, John Galway, John J Piele, T C D; Edward Middleton, Joseph J Hume, Thomas John White, Tenison, James A Pope, Kirwan, J P; R A Smythe, Edward Galwey, John Major, Henry Hodgens, Lawson, Strathallan Bird, T Macmahon Frederick Fownes, Hamilton Irwin, Edgar Eldred, Robe Seeds, LL D; J Staples Hawkins, Law, Edward H Kinahan E H Melhado, Charles S Walker, John Adams, Matthew Naghten, R S Reeves, Anthony R Carroll, Walter Lindsay, Francis Nolan, Joseph Burke, Porter, William Colethurst, J R Jackson, Ward, R C Williams, O'Connell, Fitzsimon, Thomas J Walker, Frederick A Barry, James M'Creery, Bryan Molloy, R Staunton Cahill, John Nugent, Francis Taaffe, Magee, James Barrow Kennedy, C Vandeleur, J C Helden, John C Whyte, Henry Smith, J Bradshaw, Nenon Beere, Charles M Coyne, J P; John C Hodgens, Henry Ebbs, Dominick Burke, Blake, D L; Alput Manley, Arthur Lancaster, Charles Griffith, Holt Waring, Archer, Frederick Ponsonby, Fogarty, Patrick J Murray, R J Loughnan, Charles A Lancaster, Andrew H Blake, Clinton, Richard Ireland, John Butler, Daniel O'Connell, Stack, Robertson, M Molloy, Arthur Hett, Simeon Hardy, E Vernon, John L Wharton, John Wilson, Plunkett, Ball, J Graydon Smith, Williams, Langlois Lefroy, Boyce, J P, D L; P C Howley, R M; Reeves, Henry Olin Barker, George Sutcliffe, Hemphill, Q C; Lyndon Bolton, Hely, Hutchinson, John K Ingram, F T C D; F J Murray, P J Bracken, Brudenell Plummer, John Clarke, Samuel Boyce, D C Jones, Angelo Hayes, Crowe, D L; David Finlay, J P; E W Costello, Samuel Murray Going, J P; Corry Connellan, Mr Robert Taylour, LL D, J P; S G Ireland, Edward Dopping, Joseph Neale M'Kenna, Arthur Close, J J Mills, James Mullins, Arthur Bushe, Edward J Briscoe, P Clements, Wolseley, W R Thornhill, B L O'Brien, Charles E Bagot, MacDonnell, James Parr, John Ribton Garston, Waldron, George F Brooke, Cornelius A Keogh, J P; Anster, C Hodgens, Power Lawlor, Wilson, Hamilton Stuart, William Blacker, Anster, M'Trenan, George Dagg, Bianconi, W Shaw, Darley, Wilson, T E Gamble, Kirkpatrick, R R Lascombie, Henry G Byrne, Dooner, Bennett, D Kelly, George Murray, T Wilson Walshe, Robert Ferguson, S Crosthwaite, Richard E Bowne, Edward Maguire, W Macdonnell, J L Reid, Henry L'Estrange Saunders, George Wm Fitzgerald, Eyre Powell, Wm Pakenham, Wm Crozier, John Vance, Blacker, Joseph B Irwin, Edmond M'Dermott, Sweetman, Wm B Minchin, Travers H Falkiner, Kirby, George R Cronin, John M'Elroy, Charles Bianconi, A B Wynne, Quinan, M'Evoy John Thomas Rowland, Nicholas F Cappinger, M Steele, Gerald Fitzjames Barry, H Humphreys, A G Dillon, Alexander Cuppage, George D Fottrell, Nugent, Kenney, Charles O'C Cosslett, Alexander Stewart, White, H Cusack, John W Burke, Thomas Turner, Matthew Darcy, Edward Dempson, John G Davidge, H Lawrence, P Bird, James N Castis, F G Lister Inglis, Anthony Cliffe, D L; G Woods Maunsell, Powell Haughton, Æneas Macdonnell, W H Davis, Chevers, Hyacinth C Plunkett, W F Purcell, R T Maillard, Robert Roe, Adams Redley, John Vesey Forde, E M Golding, Cavendish Macdonnell, T Cuthberson, G Raymond, Read, P J M'Kenna, Gannon, H Manders, Maziere F Brady, William J Sidney, S Sterling Burke, James A Lyle, Lindsay Macafee, Alfred Manghan, H Vowell, A Browne, James A Kift, Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, D L; William Albert Dixon, Walter Stannus, William Hackett, C Downes Mainey, Thomas Butler, Matthew Parker, S Charles Lindsay Bucknell, Arthur Ellis, George Fred Dunn, H A Wood, T Spencer Lindsay, jun, Arthur Hume, Denton Speer, E J Armstrong, D L; D'Arcy, Anthony Fraill, C W Bell, James H Monahan, Robert V Faussett, W B Wade, Joseph Kirk, R H A; Professor Cameron, Bannon, Lopez, George S Bournes, Richards, Macnamara, James Esmonde, Howard Brooke, B Flemming, Robert Lloyd, Radcliffe, Segrave, Robert Kyle, Francis Murphy, Augustus George West, Beachey Battling, William Stapleton, John Kearney, Conolly, M P; O'Connell, John Stanford, H Taylor, Dunlevie, John Sankey, Hoffinan, O'Shaughnessey, Q C; James R Dunne, J P; James Peebles, LL D; Godfrey Watt, Hamlet Thompson, D R Plunket Waldridge, William Power, T B Featherstone H, Frederick W Ebbs, Newell Barren, Alexander Gibson, T Parry, Tollemach, Catterson Smith, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; H. W. Thompson, Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary.
MESDAMES—Lloyd, Otway (presented), O'Connell Wheble, Charles Pratt Hamilton, Hartley, William Milward Jones, M'Kerbie, Peter Digges LaTouche, Jervis, Hume, Nicholl, William Carey, Courtenay, Blayney Walsh (presented); Cavagnare, Brownlow, Layard, Ireland, Phineas Riall, Smythe, Thomas Staunton Cahill (presented), Lankey, Gannon, Dopping Hepenstal, M'Garry, Nolan, Henry Redmond, Walker, John R Kinch, Lamert (presented), Carns, Henry Hodgens, Edward Peebles, Kirwan, D Dixon, Jonathan Pereira (presented), Wolseley, Samuel Johnston (presented), Cox, John O'Connell, Sherlock, Waldron, G F Shaw, Bramstone Smith, Joseph Gabbett, Molloy (presented), John Ringland, Joseph Burke, Clements, Joseph Neale, M'Kenna, J S Whitty, Plunkett, S G Ireland, Henry John Walshe, Plant, James Williams, Speedy, Francis N Cullen, R Patten, Williams (presented), Richard Litton (presented), Hamilton (presented), Barry, Charles Griffith (presented), Alfred Manders, Fitzgibbon, Henry Smith, Francis Sadleir, George Anne Malley, D Finlay, Alagee, Sidney Cosby, R J Loughnan, J C Hodgens (presented), De Butts (presented), Hyacinth Plunkett, White (presented), Montresor, Gwynne, Nesbitt, Gannon, M'Dermott, Skerritt, Harris, Hume, Guinness, Arthur Kilis, Isache, Ardill, Tyrrell, Pakenham, Scallan, Nagle, Donaldson, Ellis, Boyce, Howley, Hemphill, Reeves, Daniel, B Dickson, Bianconi (presented), Magennis, Crowe, Gordon Ashley, Henderson (presented), Studdert, Corbett, Ferguson, Quinan, O'Neill, Hume, Pilkington, Dooner, Maunsell, Fitzgerald, Wilson, Adye Curran, Lyle, H F O'Malley, H Cusack, M'Ternan, Andrew Browne, O'Connor, W J Sidney, M J Brady (presented), G Raymond, H Manders, Vance, O'Reilly, S Ball, Pearse, Cliffe, L Campbell, Hart, R Hamilton, Battley, Æneas M'Donnell, Hoffman, Burdett, Bland, Taylor, J H Monahan, Cottingwood, Stanford, Fletcher, M'Donnell, H Colhoun, T H Thompson, Francis Murphy, Dunlevi, Legrave Radcliffe, Richards, Wardlass, Stewart Trench, Croker King, H O'Connor, Henry Fitzgibbon, Captain Lamb, Godrich Shedden, Thomas Segrave, Thomas Esmonde, David, R Pigott (presented).
MADEMOISELLES.—Frances Cassidy (Monasterevan), Otway (presented), Moore (presented), Elizabeth Jessop, Cassidy, Florence La Touche, Janet La Touche, Mary Lindsay (presented), Courtenay, Adelaide Courtenay, Redmond, Maria Bernard, Maria Ellis, Eliza Ellis, Harriette Ellis, Dobbs, Kyle, Jervis, Rosalie Pereira (presented), Louisa Pereira (presented), Smyth, Edwards, O'Brien, Fitzsimon, Smyth, Cahill (presented), Nolan, Charlotte Colthurst, Jane Murphy, Adgusta Kellett, Joanna Blake, Ellen Walker, Walker, Cavagnari, Gwynne Phillips, Kirwin, Atkins (presented), O'Connor, Mapother, Victoria Reeves, Reeves, French, Victoria French, Tayleur, Riall, E O'Connor, Dawn (presented), Kelly, Emily Lopdell (presented), Campbell, Galway, Agnes Kirwin, Howard, Grattan, Law (presented), Sophie Plant, Macdonnell, Hughes (presented), Clements, Dopping, Ayre, Fanny Smith, Johnson, Walsh, Fanny Flood, Magee, Molloy, Rosaline Bushe (presented), Emma Moore, Cosby, Farmley, Mary Exham (presented), Cruise, Sadleir, Crampton, Butler M'Kenna (presented), Leader (presented), Ada Hodgens, Finnucan, Charlotte Cosby, Stradbally Hall; Ward, Bramston Smith, Margaret Hardy (presented), Gabbett, Litton, Hodgens, Fanny Cairns, Ireland, Flora Sadleir, Cockburn, Bushe (presented), Henderson, Waller, Castletown, county Limerick; M K Townley, Emelia Boyce, S Hely Hutchinson, Julia Campbell (presented), Bianconi (presented), Sherry, Brooke (presented), Letitia Plunkett, Shine (presented), Wolsley, Matilda Wolsley, O Connell, Macdermott, O'Connell Ffrench, Downing, Maginnes, Corbett, Murray, Isabella Murray, Olivia Clements, Kennedy (presented), Betty, Kathleen B Knox, Emily Perceval, Augusta Browne, Crowe, Ellen Crowe, Harriett Rynd, Perceval, Sweetman, Priory, Stillorgan; Emma Ardill, Florence Smyth, Anna Macartney Robinson, Josephine Sanderson, Frederica Lloyd, Herbert (presented), Ellen O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, R Chute, Jane Sandys Dillon, Donaldson, Nora O'Neill, Helena Maunsell, Nannie F Smyth, Katherine Meara, Auster, Kent (presented), Macdonnell, Adelaide Meara, White (presented), Elizabeth White (presented), Hume, Bessie De La Pere Robinson (presented), Julia Synnott, Henrietta Howley, McDermott, Charlotte Powell Houghton, Cliffe, Powell Houghton, Fanny A Curran, Adye Curran, Stafford, Janette Stafford, O'Connor, Eliza O'Connor, Tanner, Josephine Maughan (presented), Gertrude Mughughan, Shirley Ball, Lizzy Blake, Darcy, Burke, Synnott, Eliza D'Arcy, Georgina Augusta Needham, Fanny Isabel Needham, Bessie Needham, D'Arcy, Rosetta M Custis, Custis, Murphy (presented), Plunkett, Armstrong, Elizabeth Stewart, Louisa Stewart, Limerick; Scott, Agnes Jeffreys, Augusta Armitt, Traill, Maria Traill, Nugent, Gwynne, Ellen Gwynne, Nesbitt, Alexandrina Brabazon, Gertrude Armstrong, Sugrue, Isache, King, Lindsay, Bucknell (presented), Elizabeth Stannus,

Skerrett, Geraldine Guinness, Magill, Alexandrina Shaw, O'Shaughnessy, Macdonnell, Annie Thompson, Dunlevi, Murphy, Marian Murphy, Louisa Thompson, Shaw, Bean, Shedden, Pollin, Lambert, Charlotte Henry, Elizabeth Lankey, Stuart French, Laukey, O'Beirne, Colhoun, Henry, Tindall, Mostyn, Taylor, Brabazon, Fletcher, Jeannie Fletcher, Geraldine Guinness, Ross, Henrietta Ross, Brabazon, Emma Brabazon (presented), Lambert, Kemmis, French, Phoebe Barrow, Frances Barrow, Gordon, Pennison (presented), Brownrigg, Pigott, O'Farrell, Stapleton, Erskine.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Mrs. Captain Whitty—Train and corsage of poplin, coleur du rose, lined with taffeta, handsomely trimmed with Maltese lace, ruches of ribbons and knots of black velvet; petticoat of poplin, same as train, with Maltese lace train, ornamented with satin and velvet knots; coiffure, feathers, Maltese lace, and flowers; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Gannon, of Lara, and Leinster-square, Rathmines—Train and corsage of superb glace, colour blue ciel, lined with poult de soie, and trimmed a la pompadour; robe of Honiton lace, over three jupes of white glace; headdress, court plume, Honiton lace, lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Maria Bernard, Harbour View, county Louth (presented)—Train and corsage of rich white glace, trimmed with bouillons of tulle, and guirlands and bouquets of vine leaves; corsage to correspond; petticoat of white glace, with three volants of Limerick lace; headdress, feathers, lappets, and flowers; ornaments, gold and pink topaz.

Mrs. Montresor, Denne Hill, Canterbury, Kent—Train and corsage of richest rose glace, lined with white taffeta, and trimmed with bouffons of tulle and agraffes of pearls; robe, three volants of magnificent Brussels lace, over jupes of glace silk; headdress, tiara of diamonds, with court plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Cusack, Mount-street—Train and corsage of mauve moire Francais, trimmed with blonde tulle velvet, pansies and silver wheat; petticoat of white glace, with skirts of silver tarlatan; headdress, wreath of velvet pansies and silver wheat, blonde lappets, and feathers; ornaments, amethysts and diamonds.

Mrs. Kennedy, Mountjoy-square—Train and corsage of rich white glace, lined with Florence, and tastefully trimmed with tulle and bouquets of frosted azalea and fern leaves; petticoat of white glace, with double skirts of tulle, looped up with bouquets, en suite; headdress, silver, tulle lappets, feathers, and azaleas; ornaments pearls.

Miss Tanner—Train and corsage of rich mauve glace, lined with white Florence, and trimmed with tulle blonde and bouquets of chrysanthemums; petticoat, deux jupes of the richest white glace; headdress, velvet coiffure, feathers and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. John Hodgens, Rathfarnham—Train and corsage of blue velour Imperatrice, lined with marcelline, and trimmed with Honiton lace; petticoat of white glace, with two rich flounces of Honiton lace, over decoupe silk flounces; headdress, wreath of blue forget-me-nots, court plume, and Honiton lappets; ornaments, diamonds and turquoise.

Mrs. Vance, Rutland-square—Violet gros Imperial train and corsage, trimmed with white Brussels lace, lined with rich white glace; petticoat, violet crape bouillons, with very rich tunic of white Brussels lace; headdress, silver wheat wreath, Brussels lappet, and plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Smythe, Newtown House, Drogheda—Train and corsage of green moire antique, trimmed with black Brussels lace, lined with white glace; petticoat, two black lace flounces, over white glace; headdress, court plume, black velvet, gold, and black Brussels lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Bianconi, Longfield House, Cashel—Train and corsage of black velvet, lined with white satin, trimmed with rich black Brussels lace; petticoat, black lace, trimmed with velvet; headdress, black velvet court plume, and black Brussels lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Bianconi—Presentation train of rich white glace, trimmed with green rose leaves, and puffings of white tulle, lined with white marcelline; petticoat of white glace silk, and two jupes of bouillon tarlatan, trimmed with neuds of white ribbon; headdress, Norma wreath of green leaves, blonde lappets, and court plume; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Hyacinth Plunkett—Train and corsage of maize moire antique, lined with rich taffetas, and richly trimmed with bouillons of tulle and bouquets of violet pansies, jupon of white glace trimmed to correspond; headdress, wreath of pansies and roses; ornaments, pink topaz.

Miss Murphy, Mount Lofty—Train and corsage of white taffetas, handsomely trimmed with bouillons of tulle and bouquets of frosted jessamine and green fern leaves, jupon of white glace trimmed to correspond; wreath of jessamine and fern leaves; ornaments of aquamarine.

Miss Downing—Train and corsage of taffetas blanc, striped up with bouillons de tulle, double-skirt of silver tarlatan, relese avec guirlands de muguet et lierre; headdress, feathers and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Molloy—Train and corsage of rich white glace, garniture of tulle blanc and roses blanches, jupe of green and white tulle, looped up with azaleas; headdress, feathers and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Bland, Rialto Lodge—Train et corsage de moire antique rose, bouillon de tulle blanc, rattachi with roses, jupon de taffetas blanc and applique lace; headdress, feathers and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Home Nichol—Train and corsage of moire antique (rose de China et blanc), lined with taffetas blanc, and trimmed with satin ribbon, jupon de taffetas et bouillon de tulle; headdress, feathers and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Anthony Cliffe—Train and corsage of green glace silk, lined with white glace, trimmed with bouillons of tulle and blush roses; petticoat, rich white glace, with two flounces of Brussels lace; headdress, blush roses, tulle and pearl lappets, and court plume; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Miss Maughan, Pembroke Terrace—Train and corsage white glace, lined with marcelline, trimmed with white tulle, spotted with gold and gold cord; petticoat, white tarlatan bouillons, with tunic of tulle same as train, looped with neuds of white and gold ribbon; headdress, white and gold wreath, tulle veil, and plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Josephine Maughan—Presentation train, same as sister.

Miss Law, Great Denmark-st.—Train and corsage of white glace, lined with marcelline, trimmed with black lace, white tulle, and bouquets of violets; petticoat, puffings of tarlatan, with rich Brussels lace flounces, and bouquets of violets; headdress, wreath of violets, black lace lappets, and plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Brady, Pembroke-street—Train and corsage of white glace, lined marcelline, trimmed black neuds of velvet on puffings of tulle; petticoat, bouillons of white spotted tarlatan; headdress, scarlet berries and black velvet, looped with bouquets of scarlet berries, Limerick lace lappets, and court plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

Miss E. Brady—Same as sister.

Mrs. Ashworth Studdart—Train and corsage of the richest moire raye, in lilac and white, trimmed with puffings of tulle illusione with bouquets of foliage and soft white roses; lined with marcelline, and corsage trimmed to correspond; petticoat, two volants of Limerick lace, over white glace silk slip, looped with bouquets of foliage, and soft roses to correspond; headdress, white and gold side branch, and Limerick lace lappets, and plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Waller—Train of rich white poult de soie, lined with white lutestring, trimmed with puffings of tulle, and neuds of white satin ribbon, corsage tastefully trimmed to correspond; petticoat of white tarare muslin bouilloned, and trimmed neuds of white ribbon over slip of white glace silk; headdress, wreath of white soft roses, Irish lace lappets, and court plume; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Georgina Augusta Needham—Train and corsage of rich pink glace silk, tastefully trimmed with bouillons of tulle, wreaths of roses, and black velvet berthe to correspond; petticoat of white crepe lace, with alternate pink and white flounces over rich white glace slip; headdress, wreath of roses, with hanging branches, blond lappets; ornaments, emeralds, rubies, and amethysts.

Miss Bessie Needham—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, elegantly trimmed with bouillons of green crepe lace and wreaths of vine leaves, and berthe to correspond; petticoat of white crepe lace, with alternate green and white flounces, over slip of rich white glace silk; coiffure of white narcissus, with vine leaves, green grapes, gold corn ears, and heart's ease, blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Fanny Needham—Train and corsage of rich pink glace silk, beautifully trimmed with bouquets of pink and white roses; corsage trimmed to correspond; petticoat of white crepe lace, composed of bouillons to the waist, over slip of rich white glace silk; coiffure of clematis, mountain heath, and wild berries, blonde lappets; ornaments, turquoise and pearl.

Mrs. M. J. Loughnan, 1, Bayswater Terrace, Dalkey—Train and corsage of handsome watered silk, striped orange and white, trimmed with Mechlin lace, knots of moire ribbon, tulle and bouquets of white and orange flowers; dress of two jupes of glace silk, trimmed with flowers; coiffure, feathers, Mechlin lace lappets, and wreath en suite; ornaments, diamonds and emeralds.

Mrs. Maziere Brady—Train and corsage of white glace silk, lined with white taffeta, and handsomely trimmed with white applique lace, vandykes of moire velvet and gold stars; dress and tunic of applique lace, ornamented with bands of moire velvet and gold stars, over jupon of white glace; coiffure, feathers, lace lappets, and velvet; ornaments, amethysts and diamonds.

Mrs. Rowley, Tipperary—Train and corsage of rich green moire, trimmed with bouillons of green and white tulle, jupe of white glace with broche flounces; headdress of white frosted flowers, feathers and lappets; ornaments, gold and turquoise.

Mrs. Benjamin Dickson—Train and corsage of blue and white poplin, trimmed with white glace, and trimmed with Maltese lace, gold end, and twists of gold ribbon, bouquets of white roses and gold, piping of white poplin, brocaded in gold; coiffure, court plume, Maltese lace, lappets; ornaments, diamonds and turquoise.

Mrs. Captain Litton—Presentation train of watered silk, lilac, trimmed with white glace, handsomely trimmed with white Maltese lace, bouquets of violets and white dahlias, corsage to correspond; dress of white glace, with jupes of white tulle, ornamented with rosettes of white ribbon; coiffure, feathers, Maltese lace, lappets and wreaths of violets and dahlias; ornaments, diamonds and turquoises.

Miss Butler M'Kenna, Windsor House, Kingstown—Train of white glace silk, trimmed with bouillon of tulle, knots of pink satin ribbon, and bouquets of rose buds, hawthorn, and vine leaves; corsage to correspond; dress of tarletan, alternate pipes of pink and white, piping of pink glace; coiffure, feathers, wreath of roses, buds, hawthorn, and vine leaves; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Shine, Gardiner's-place—Train and corsage of rich blue glace, trimmed with bouillons of white tulle, frosted and silver leaves; jupe of white glace, with applique flounces; headdress, blue convolvulus and silver lily, feathers and lappets; ornaments, turquoise and diamonds.

Miss Sugrue, 38, Fitzwilliam-square—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, trimmed with puffings of white tulle and violets and roses; white silk petticoat, two skirts of amber tarlatan, with puffings; headdress, feathers, blond lappets, and a spray of fuschia, bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley; ornaments, pearls and gold.

Miss Wailer—Train of rich white poult de soie, lined with lutestring, trimmed puffings of tulle, and neuds of white satin ribbon, corsage tastefully trimmed to correspond; petticoat of white tarare muslin, bouilloned and trimmed neuds of white ribbon over slip of white glace silk; headdress, wreath of white soft roses, Irish lace lappets, and court plume; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Rynd, Reynilla—Presentation train and corsage of white glace silk, trimmed with bouillons of net and neuds of white satin ribbon; bouquets of lily of the valley, and Peru leaves; dress of white tarlatan, trimmed with ribbons and flowers; coiffure, feathers, tulle lappets, and wreath of lily of the valley and Peru leaves.

Miss Ashbrooke, county Fermanagh—Presentation dress, train and corsage of rich white glace, tastefully trimmed with bouillons of tulle, pale blue flowers and silver sheaves, tulle and blonde berthe trimmed to match; rich white lace skirt over one of white glace; headdress, wreath of pale blue flowers and silver sheaves, feathers and lappets; ornaments, turquoise and gold.

Miss Nugent, 34, Lower Mount-street—Presentation dress, train and corsage of white glace, bouilloned with tarlatan and white satin ribbon, berthe to correspond; three skirts of white tarlatan tastefully looped with pink roses, bouquets to match; headdress of roses and jessamine, feathers and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

The Levee.—In our report of those attending the Levee on Wednesday, the name of Captain Cole, 12th Regiment, was accidentally omitted.

Army.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Regulations have been issued from the Horse Guards regarding the examination of officers who may be candidates for admission to the Staff College, in February, 1861, for general information. There will be vacancies for 15 officers, two of whom may belong to the corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers:—

"HOME STATIONS.

"Officers serving in the United Kingdom, who are desirous of entering the Staff College, will be examined in London on the 16th of July next and following days.

"Commanding officers of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and of all regiments and depots of the Cavalry, Guards, and Line on the home station, will forward to the Adjutant-General, through the usual channel, for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the applications of such officers as wish to compete for admission, together with the necessary certificates.

"These applications should be sent in not later than the 15th of June, after which date the officers approved by his Royal Highness will be instructed to place themselves in communication with the Council of Military Education, with the view to their receiving the rules for the examination."

The Indiana, steam screw hired transport, arrived on Wednesday morning at Spithead from the Thames. At high water she steamed into Portsmouth harbour, and will this morning (Thursday) embark a detachment of the second battalion of the 9th Foot for Corfu, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery for Gibraltar.

It is announced that the re-erection of a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Great Yarmouth is to be proceeded with.

Navy.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred passed his examination for midshipman on board the Euryalus the day the ship anchored at Spithead. The examination extended over three days. The King of Portugal dined with the Prince and the officers of the ship, on board, on the 18th instant. The Euryalus sailed from Lisbon on the following day, and had a contrary wind until off Ushant, when it veered from N.E. to N.W and S.W. Off Cape Finisterre she lost a man by falling from aloft overboard. She passed the Channel squadron below Plymouth, at 10-30 p.m., on Sunday, standing on a wind down Channel. The only foreign vessels of war in the Tagus when the Euryalus sailed were a Dutch squadron of a frigate and two corvettes under a Commodore's pennant. The Euryalus is very defective, both in her hull and machinery, and is expected to go into Portsmouth Harbour to dock and refit.

A court-martial assembled on Wednesday on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, under the presidency of Capt. the Hon. Joseph Denman, for the trial of four seamen belonging to her Majesty's ship Mars at Spithead (bounty men) on charges of desertion. The Court found the charges proved, and sentenced the prisoners to 12 months' imprisonment each, with hard labour, in Winchester Gaol.

Her Majesty's steam storeship Dee, Master Commander Pullen, on her return voyage from Portsmouth, was on Wednesday hauled into basin at Woolwich to re-ship with steam machinery for the west, and the iron steam vessel Harpy, after repairs, was moored alongside the coal hulk in preparation for sea.

The screw steam frigate Mersey, 40, Capt. Caldwell, C.B., put into Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, with steering apparatus defective, having parted company on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, lat. 40 30 N., long 4 25 W., with the Edgar the Donegal, the Melpomene, the Algiers, the Trafalgar, the Aboukir, the Queen and the Royal Albert. The flagship was ahead, out of sight. The squadron was under canvas and steam, endeavouring to beat out of the Channel against a strong N.W. wind. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mersey, which was steering W. half N., came in contact with the screw steamship Algiers, 91, Capt George W. D. O'Callaghan. Both were under all sail; the wind from S.S.W. was so light that neither ship was under full command. The Algiers lost her jibboom and flying jibboom. The Mersey was struck on the port quarter, and had two of her cutters stove in. Since then the Mersey has experienced a series of severe storms, which have at different times washed away her head, hammock berthing, &c. On Monday, about noon, wind N.W. by W., and having a force of 10, a tremendous sea carried off from the main chains and drowned Henry Hayward, 24, coxswain of the cutter, a native of Canterbury, and, from the head, John Summers, 18, first-class boy, belonging to Southsea. The Mersey was then under close-reefed topsails and fore staysail. The yoke of her rudder has been bent by wear and the recent violent strainings of the sea, and this was the immediate cause of her return.

Militia.

The City of Dublin Militia (100th Regiment), consisting of 367 men and 8 officers, arrived at the North Wall yesterday, by the Foyle steamship, from Plymouth, *en route* to the Linenhall Barracks, preparatory to their disembodiment.

Thanks.

Committee of the Dublin Providence Home, 37, Charlemont-street, to Major Burrowes, Camp, Curragh, for £1; Miss Gabbett, £1.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum:—Arnold Jones, Esq., Burlington Road, £5; Robert R. Warren, Esq., 32, Upper Mount-street, £5 5s.; Henry Warren, Esq., Eglinton Terrace, £1; Miss Bork, Baggot-street, collection, £f; Doctor Ireland, Stephen's Green, £10; Mrs. Ireland, Stephen's Green, £15; Wm. Wright, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street, £50; Mrs. W. Wright, 45, Upper Leeson-street, £10; A Friend, per Mrs. Wright, £10; H. Willshire, Esq., per Miss E. Winstanly, £10; Miss E. Winstanly, Upper Leeson-street £10; Mrs. W. Wright, Upper Leeson-street, collection, £10.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," so striking in its incidents, and so replete with the finest and most impressive music, was presented last evening before a well-attended, but not crowded, house. The artistes announced to appear did not comprise the chief attraction of the present engagement—Mdlle. Piccolomini nor Signor Aldighieri, whose rich and resonant voice is always heard with so much pleasure—but yet the attendance proved the high estimation in which this grand musical composition is held by the admirers of opera in Dublin. It is but justice to say that the most fastidious musical critic must have admitted that ample justice was done to the opera. We would especially apply this remark to Mdlle. Rudersdorff's singing in the part of "Lucrezia," and Madame Borchardt's singing in the music of Orsini. The beautiful and favourite air of "Il segreto" was admirably rendered. "La Traviata" is announced for this evening, when, it is understood, Signor Aldighieri, who has recovered from the effects of his recent indisposition, will appear.

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday Half-past 2 o'clock—The polling is going on but slowly in this city. Out of 423 to vote in the two booths erected here, but 40 had polled up to the hour of my sending you this paragraph (half-past 2 o'clock). All the freeholders and leaseholders are voting for Deasy, but the "frieze coats" are now beginning to be briskly brought up in the custody of priests, with slips of paper in their hands, with the name "Lord Campden" on them. Certainly Cork was a stronghold of Deasy's, and if the priests are working as hard for Campden elsewhere, Deasy will decidedly be beaten. Already arrangements are made that, should things turn out so, one of the city members (Dr. Lyons) is to retire, and allow Deasy to go in for the city. The general opinion is, that Lord Campden will be elected by a large majority.

News has just arrived from the neighbouring polling places that up to half-past eleven o'clock Campden was ahead; that the majority of the votes recorded for Deasy were Conservative ones: certainly, in the city they are sticking to him like men. I will send you an account you can rely upon of the first day's polling for your Second Edition to-morrow—if possible, before then. I must not close without telling you about Pope Hennessy. Yesterday, a messenger from the House of Commons arrived in the city, and left no stone unturned to catch hold of him, and did not succeed till late last night, when he was conveyed out of the exciting scene in safe custody back to London, to attend on a railway committee. The story goes to say that the railway company (I don't know its name) has lost several hundreds by the delay. It would have been better for Lord Campden that he had not stood sponsor for him. We have not caught a glimpse of the said lord, and believe he has not appeared in the city yet. It seems he is a pervert, and a brother of the celebrated Baptist Noel, of London.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER NIMROD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, Half-past 2 o'clock.—The sad news has just reached us of the total destruction of the Nimrod steamer, trading between Cork and Liverpool. I have just been informed, at the Cork Steamship Company's offices, that she went to pieces near St. David's. Several of our respectable citizens were on board, coming to Cork, and some military. Our import merchants will be heavy losers, as the ill-fated vessel was heavily laden with cargoes consigned to individuals in the city. The flags of the most of all the shipping are half-mast high, as well as those at the different Consular offices. The Nimrod was a splendid vessel, of from seven to eight hundred tons burthen, and about four hundred horse power. She was last seen by the steamship, City of Paris, near the Smalls, the captain of which was offered £100 to take her in tow, but refused to make any bargain. The vessels parted, and nothing more was heard till the telegraph to parties here announced the melancholy intelligence.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Paris, Thursday.—The opening of the Chambers took place to-day at 1-45 p.m. The Emperor addressed the members of the Legislative Body as follows:—

"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputies—At the opening of the last session, confiding in the patriotism of France, I wished to relieve your minds from exaggerated fears of a probable war. To-day it is my most earnest desire to assure you that against the inquietude and anxieties which even peace has given birth to, I sincerely desire peace, and I will not neglect anything to maintain it. I cannot but congratulate myself upon my friendly relations with the Powers of Europe. The only portion of the globe in which our army are still engaged is in the remotest part of the world; but the courage of our soldiers and sailors, aided by the loyal concurrence of Spain, will doubtless bring about the restoration of peace with Cochin China. Respecting China, an important expedition will, in conjunction with the forces of Great Britain, chastise that country for her perfidy. The complications in Europe are, I hope, approaching to an end. Italy is on the eve of regulating freely her own affairs. Without recapitulating the long negociations which have lingered for so many months, I shall confine myself to the principal point—the dominant idea that the Treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia, at the price of the restoration of the Archdukes. These negociations having failed, in spite of my most earnest solicitations, I have expressed my regret on this account at Vienna as well as at Turin; besides the state of things, if prolonged, threatened to remain without any issue. While this state of things was the subject of explanations between my Government and that of Austria, it caused steps on the part of England, Prussia, and Russia, which, taken together, clearly evinced the desire of the Great Powers to arrive at a conciliatory adjustment of all dissensions. In order to second those dispositions, it was important for France to present such a combination as would give the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe. In guaranteeing Italy by my army against foreign intervention, I had the right to point out the desire of this guarantee. I have not, therefore, hesitated to declare to the King of Sardinia, that although leaving to him an entire liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which in the eyes of Europe appeared to intend the coalition of the States of Italy, and which threatened new campaigns. I have counselled him to reply favourably to the wishes of the provinces which offer themselves to him, but to maintain the automony of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving the principle of calming apprehension, and it elevates Piedmont to a kingdom of more than 9,000,000 of souls. Having in view this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State the passage of the Alps, it was my duty for the safety of our frontiers to claim the French side of the mountains. In this reclamation of a territory of small extent, there is nothing to alarm Europe or belie the disinterested policy which I have more than once proclaimed. France, however, will not acquire this aggrandisement, small as it is, either by a military occupation, or by exciting an insurrection, or by secret intrigues; but, in fairly stating the question to the great Powers of Europe, their equity will, doubtless, induce them to recognise as France would certainly do with regard to them, in the same circumstances, that the important territorial change which is about to take place gives us the right to guarantees indicated by nature herself. I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of the Catholic world, which has so suddenly yielded to such unreflecting passions, and has thrown itself into such passionate alarm: the past, which should have been a guarantee for the future, has been in such a manner misunderstood, and the services rendered in such a manner forgotten, that a very profound conviction in absolute confidence in the public reason has been necessary, in order to preserve, in the midst of agitations which have been excited, the calm which alone maintains us in the truth; facts, however, have already spoken for themselves. During the 11 years that I have maintained alone in Rome the power of the Holy Father, without for a moment ceasing to revere in his person the holy character of the chief of our religion; on the other side, the population of the Romagna, suddenly abandoned to themselves, yielded to a natural attraction, and during the war endeavoured to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in peace, and abandon them afresh for an unlimited time to the risks of foreign occupation? My first efforts were to reconcile them to their Sovereign, but, not succeeding, I endeavoured at last to maintain in some of the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope. From the preceding you see that although all is not terminated, how we may be allowed at least to hope for a speedy solution. The moment, therefore, seems to have arrived to put an end to the deliberations which too long have occupied the public mind, and to find the means of boldly inaugurating in France a new era of peace. The army has already been reduced by 150,000 men, and the reduction would have been more considerable were it not for the war with China, the occupation of Rome and of Lombardy. My Government will immediately submit to you a summary of measures which propose to facilitate productions to augment, by cheap living, the well-being of the working classes. And as to our commercial relations, the first step to be taken in the course was to fix an epoch for the suppression of those barriers which, under the name of prohibiting, excluded from our market other products, thus compelling other nations to adopt a reciprocity to be regretted on our account. But something more still detained us: it was the slight inclination existing for a Treaty of Commerce with England; and I have, therefore, taken upon myself the responsibility of the great measure. A very simple reflection shows the advantage of this Treaty to both countries; either of them will certainly not fail, at the end of some years, to take, each in its own interests, the initiative in the proposed measure, but the reduction in the tariff not being simultaneous, it would take place on both sides without immediate compensation. The Treaty has then only advanced the period of solitary modifications, and given to indispensable reforms the character of reciprocal concessions destined to fortify the alliances of the two great nations. In order that this Treaty may produce its best effects, I demand your most energetic concurrence for the adoption of the laws which will facilitate the putting it into practice. I call your attention above all, to the means of communication which by their development can alone permit us to compete with freight industry, but as the moments of transition are always painful, and it is our duty to put an end to a state of uncertainty injurious to our interests. I call on your patriotism for the prompt examination of the law which will be submitted to you for enfranchising primary materials from all duties, and reducing those which weigh on provisions largely consumed, the resources of the Treaty will find themselves seriously diminished; nevertheless, the receipts and expenditure of the year 1861 will be balanced without the necessity of an appeal to the credit, or having recourse to new taxes. In tracing to you a picture of our political and commercial situations, I desire to inspire you with full confidence in the future, and so to associate with me in accomplishing a work fruitful in grand results, and the protection of Providence so fully extended to us during the war, will not fail us in a peaceful enterprise, which aims at the amelioration of the condition of the greater number. Let us then continue our march of progress without allowing ourselves to be arrested by the murmurs of egotism, or by party clamours and unjust suspicions. France menaces no one, she desires to develope in peace the plenitude of her independence, the sources which Heaven has given to her, and she connot awake gloomy susceptibilities from the state of civilization in which they are springing from day to day more forcibly, them by impressing that truth which consoles and reassures humanity, that the more a country is rich and prosperous, the more it contributes to the wealth and prosperity of other countries.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

The *Morning Chronicle* announces in the most positive terms the conclusion of the above Treaty, which it stated on Saturday was on the eve of being signed. The Treaty has undergone some modifications. Russia will not aid Austria in Italy. Russia makes this change in the stipulations of the Treaty, because she wishes to remain on good terms with France, hence she will not interfere; but she will act with Austria in any complications that may arise in regard to the countries of the Danube, or to affairs in Hungary.

COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

BANDON, 3-30 P.M.

Deasy, ...	696
Campden, ...	354

MIDDLETON, 2-30 P.M.

Deasy, ...	314
Campden, ...	605

FROM DEASY'S COMMITTEE.

Gross Poll, first day, not including Bantry:—

Deasy - - -	2,700
Campden - - -	1,986
Majority for Deasy -	714

Fermoy, 4 p.m.—Majority for Campden over Deasy, 294.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

During a brief sitting, their Lordships transacted some formal business and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The second reading of the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill, after some discussion, was postponed for a week.

In reply to Mr. A. Stuart,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had been assured from Vienna, that there had been no truth in the statement that a treaty between Austria and Russia was signed.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the law relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. He disclaimed any intention of introducing a new constitution, or attempting to replace the ancient constitution of the country. He did not propose a further measure in consequence of the faults of the old measure, but because that measure had succeeded. Comparing the condition of the country before and after the Reform Bill, he congratulated the House that, since that time, discontent had been removed, and the people were better contented with the constitution of the country than before that time. Lord Castlereagh introduced measures to set an the press and public meetings, but at the present time they would find, on all sides, a spirit of loyalty and attachment to our constitution. What they now proposed was to supply the omission, and remove the defects of the Reform Bill. They proposed, in the first instance, to add to the county franchise an occupation franchise of £10 per annum, but they would take steps to prevent fictitious franchises from being established, and for that purpose, when a dwellinghouse was attached to the land, it would be necessary that such dwellinghouse should be of the value apart of not less than £5. With regard to the franchises in boroughs, it had been said that franchises were framed to exclude the working classes: this was not true, but the effect had been to throw the almost exclusive power into the hands of the middle classes. It appeared to him that if the working classes were admitted in larger numbers, they would be more sensible of the value of the constitution. He denied that they ought to wait till there was serious and alarming agitation on the subject; the consequence of the putting off of concessions on former occasions had been most mischievous. He was therefore of opinion that they ought not wait till the excluded classes formed combinations and agitations. He took the principle on the ground that the constitution would be thereby materially strengthened. He would not again enter into the scenes of Nottingham and Bristol. Considering the subject, they had thought it best to make the matter as complete as possible, to avoid the introduction of fancy franchises hitherto unknown to the Constitution, all of which are liable to abuse. Their intention was simply to extend the £10 franchise, subject to the present condition of payment of rates. With that view they had made many inquiries, especially as to whether the franchise should be a rated one. On inquiry they found the greatest discrepancy in the comparison of the gross and the rated value: sometimes there were discrepancies of 9 per cent., at others of 30 per cent. It would be making the franchise dependent on local feelings and customs. There were, besides, considerations introduced into the rated value which ought not to interfere with the privileges of the franchise, although it would be a fair consideration as to the amount of the rate as a peculiary payment; they therefore thought it would be inconsistent and contrary to abstract right, to make the franchise dependent upon the rated value. Next came the question of taking the gross annual value. He found that from the number of electors no less than 27½ per cent. must be deducted on account of non-payment of rates and other tax qualifications. At the present time there were, in counties and boroughs in England and Wales, 444,776 electors; of these 30,765 were scot-and-lot voters, or freemen. Those who were on the register in respect of the £10 franchise, were in round numbers 410,000; taking a £9 franchise, he found that the number of electors would be 460,717; or 50,717 increase, at £8, the number of electors would be about 470,000, an addition of 60,000 to the present constituency. He considered that to disturb the present arrangement, merely to add 60,000 electors to the constituency, would not be worth while. He found that a £6 franchise would include 604,204, making with the freemen, the whole number of voters 634,969. It appeared to them that this was an extravagant and exorbitant addition to the constituency. The account as to the character of the persons thus introduced varied greatly. One of the inspectors of schools had taken the trouble to inquire what was the rent paid by the best workman, and he found it was about £6 per year. He believed that the £6 franchise would add a large number of the working classes, and would not be an extravagant number to add to the existing constituency. He defended the retention of smaller constituencies as offering refuge for eminent statesmen who might incur the displeasure of larger towns. He thought they ought to have something beyond the counties and great towns possessing the privilege of returning members to Parliament. He would be quite satisfied with his proposal of 1854, that about 66 should be taken from the smaller boroughs. The present proposition would go only a certain length beyond the proposition of Mr. Disraeli last year. They proposed to take away one member from every borough not containing more than 7,000 inhabitants. He would not raise the question of total disfranchisement unless they were prepared to go to the whole length of the proposal of 1854. At present there were boroughs which ought to be represented, but for which one member would be sufficient. His proposal would take away one member from all the places from which the bill of last year took away one member—viz., Honiton, Andover, Hitchford, Totness, Lymington, Hardwicke, Knaresborough, Wells, Tewkesbury, Marlborough, Richmond, Ludlow, Maldon, Aylesbury, Leominster; and, in addition, one member would be lost to Ripon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Devizes, Guildford, Hereford, Marlow, Huntington, and Cirencester. This would make twenty-five seats on the whole to be disposed of by Parliament. He proposed to dispose of those seats by adding to the counties two members to the West Ridings, and one respectively to South Lancashire, North Lancashire, Middlesex, West Kent, South Devon, South Staffordshire (North Riding). The Lindsay district of Lincoln, South Essex, Somerset, West Norfolk, West Cornwall, North Essex—in all, fifteen members for the boroughs. He proposed that Chelsea and Kensington should be formed into one borough returning two members, to give one member to Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley; one additional to Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, and one to the London University. They did not intend to propose a continuation of the franchise of assessed taxes; the payment of the poor-rates would suffice. He concluded by admitting the failure of his previous measure introduced of later years, but trusted that, with the assistance of the House, he should be able to pass the present as a useful and efficient measure.

After some questions had been asked,

Mr. WALPOLE observed that the more he considered the subject the more convinced he was that a difference should be maintained between the borough and county franchises, and he thought the bill went too far to equalise them.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the proposition would cause great disappointment to the country, especially as no provision had been made for the Metropolitan Borough.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contrasted the bold attitude of the noble lord in introducing the first bill, and his subdued tone in introducing the present one. He asked for the lodger franchise.

After further discussion, leave was given to introduce the Bill.

Mr. CARDWELL then stated very briefly his bill for the amendment of the representation of Ireland. He established a £6 occupation franchise in boroughs, and a £10 rental franchise in counties, to be taken at the rated value. He gave one member additional to Cork county, and one to the city of Dublin. These two members were taken from the offending boroughs in England who had forced their seats by corruption—viz., Sudbury and St. Albans. No Irish disfranchisement was proposed. He further proposed the disqualifications of Irish Peers to sit for Irish constituencies. He regretted that at present he could not give a member to the Queen's University, but as yet the constituency was too small.

In reply to several questions,

Mr. CARDWELL said that except in reducing the franchise the bill made no alterations in the former Irish Reform Bills. It was proposed to assimilate the rights of freemen to those of England.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The LORD ADVOCATE rose to propose the Scotch Reform Bill, which gave one additional member to Glasgow, and one to the four Scotch Universities. He proposed further occupation franchises of £10 in counties and £6 in boroughs. It was further intended to improve the system of registration. He proposed to take the valuation roll as the basis of the franchise, and thus dispense with the machinery of the Reform Bill, which had been found very cumbrous. Thus the whole business would be disposed of by the assessed taxes, subject to the Appeal Courts. It was further intended to enforce residence, when the qualifications were below £10.

Mr. BAXTER complained that when Scotland ought to have had 19 additional members, it only obtained four.

Sir J. PAKINGTON approved of the assimilation of the franchise of the Kingdom, but urged the adoption of the rating franchise, which was, in fact, the principle of the valuation roll in Scotland.

After some further remarks, leave was given to introduce the bill.

The second reading of the Reform Bill was fixed for Monday, the 19th instant.

CUSTOMS ACT.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Act, and continued the discussion on the 4th resolution respecting the duties on various articles.

In the course of the discussion,

Sir J. PAXTON attacked the Treaty, and said that the effect would be, as he had been very lately credibly informed, to annex Savoy to France.

The various items were agreed to down to silk manufactures.

Sir J. PAXTON made an appeal on behalf of his country constituents, and moved an amendment that the duty should be retained on the silk manufactures in countries levying a duty on British silks.

Sir E. GROGAN made an appeal on behalf of the Irish poplins.

Mr. AYRTON, on behalf of Spitalfields, while the Protectionists urged vehemently the old arguments.

Mr. BRIGHT replied as warmly on behalf of free trade.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that all these arguments went back two or three generations; and undid all that they had been doing for years past. The silk trade had been depressed under a system of full protection, and had obtained its great extension since that system was removed. He advocated the abolition of the duty, not on account of the Treaty, but because it was in strict accordance with the principles which had made the prosperity of the country.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the vote on financial grounds. The revenue could not afford the loss.

Mr. BALL moved that the Chairman report progress.

The motion, on a division, was negatived by 233 to 28, the minority persisting in demanding delay.

Mr. CRAWFORD urged strongly the mischief which was being caused by the delay in settling the items, as all operations were suspended in the meanwhile.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the discussion might be continued on the report, but pressed the House to agree to the vote on this understanding.

The House divided on the amendment, which was negatived by 190 to 68.

The vote was then agreed to, as was the remainder of the fourth resolution.

After some formal business,

The House adjourned at 1-30 a.m.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Eastern Company Railway, was held yesterday. The report was adopted, and a dividend declared by the directors.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Thursday.—The Bourse has been dull, owing to the uncertainty as to the contents of the Emperor's speech. Rentes have undergone no alteration, and closed at 68.15.

Manchester Corn Market, March 1.—A good attendance at this day's market. Inquiry for wheat without activity, still in the business transacted previous rates were fully supported. Flour also sold slowly on former terms. Oats and oatmeal rather better demand, and were each a turn dearer. The same may be said of beans, peas, and Indian corn.

Glasgow Cattle Market, March 1.—1,003 cattle and 1,563 sheep. The greater part of cattle were heavy, and well furnished; although numbers were small, sales were very slowly effected. Sheep difficult to sell at last rates. Best Scotch cattle, 60s to 62s; Irish, 58s to 60s; inferior, 50s to 55s; mutton, 7d to 8d per lb.—(Messrs. Tiernan and Sons' Report.)

Wool Sales.—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced this week, with rather a numerous attendance of both English and foreign buyers, and the biddings on the whole have ruled steady. Good and fine parcels changed hands at an advance of ½d to 1d per lb., compared to those realised the previous series. In the value of other descriptions there is no change to notice.—Messrs. Jacombe and Sons' were the selling Brokers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In your report of the meeting at the Mansion House, on Tuesday last, I am sorry you did not give a description of the materials of the meeting, which was composed (in a large proportion) of boys from 14 to 18 years, labourers and porters, who kept up a continual annoyance to those who opposed the bill. I attended, with many of my fellow-citizens (tax-payers), expecting to hear a calm discussion on the merits of the bill, and an explanation as to the probable expense of it in its altered form, but to our great disappointment there was nothing but the greatest uproar, striking, and using the most offensive epithets to those who gave the slightest opinion contrary to their instructions (such as "You lie," "I will turn you out," and "I will give you into the hands of the police," &c., &c.) I had a resolution to propose, approved of by several hundreds of my fellow-citizens, to limit the power given so fully in the 176th and 177th clauses in the bill, to any irresponsible body of men, no matter how high or how low their station may be, to borrow money at the expense of the citizens of Dublin. In our opinion they should get no such power, when we have so often read in your paper so many John Sadleir cases, and serious defalcations in high places. To make your readers acquainted with the false observations of some of the speakers, that it was the opposition that caused the disturbance, the contrary must be the fact, as all the speakers in favour of the bill were allowed to proceed without interruption, and the slightest expression from those opposed to the bill brought down the most offensive epithets on them. One of the speakers for the bill declared he was advocating a document that he never read or considered; another gentleman, in his speech, gave us a rhetorical flourish and degrading picture of our poor and virtuous females (in their visits to the fountains), who cannot be matched as a nation in any part of the world. Why did he not go further, and give us some afflicting picture of our blooming girls going to the wells, sometimes at a great distance, in our rural districts and large towns, where they often meet their sweethearts on the way? Another medical gentleman told a most piteous story about a respectable tradesman's wife, who had all the comforts of life laid on her table, but, alas! she had not one drop of Carton's delightful spring water in Halston-street, to cool her feverish tongue. Her kind and affectionate husband got up at five o'clock in the morning to get her the cooling draught; but why did not the learned doctor tell us how many in his extensive experience departed this life in Dublin for want of water, or drinking the canal water? It must be very slow poison as I am drinking it now for nearly 60 years, and I have not felt any bad effects from it yet. Away with such rhetorical nonsense and special pleading, in order to mesmerise our representatives and the committee of the House of Commons. Will any man or men tell me that the poor man will have nothing to pay? Yes, he will; perhaps not directly, but he will indirectly in his weekly rent. Will I not have to pay for the high pressure in the houses of the aristocracy in the squares? Yes, I will. One of the members of the Corporation said that he gave an ignorant invitation to Serjeant Fitzgibbon, who is an honour to his profession and a gentleman in private life, to attend the meeting, to be insulted by the lowest class in society.—Hoping you will find a corner in your valuable paper for a daily reader, I remain yours, &c.,

Wm Evans.

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—As the Lord Primate's letter is exciting no small share of public interest, permit me, in your increasingly valuable space, to try to direct attention to some of those new phases of the subject, which the document in question is now exciting.

First—Let this be borne in mind, that although the Primate does not mean, in the slightest degree, intentionally to injure the Church Education Society, yet, in reality, if his Grace's views and policy be adopted, the cause of that society must go to the wall. The Church Education Society is entirely supported, owing to the great principles which it maintains. The Primate's case is, that where there is a difficulty in raising funds, principles ought to be sacrificed. If so, the society falls to the ground. How are its contributors to be urged to continue their support, when they can at once reply, "You are advised to join the Board, if there is a difficulty about funds; we do not wish to spend our money in maintaining principles so easily compromised: better far accept the advice of your Primate, and obtain a Government grant." Thus, the Primate, while he admires the beautiful tree, planted thirty years ago, and continually watered by his own munificence, yet lays the axe to its very root. He urges the work to be done, but he takes away the only lever by which it can be accomplished! He requires the bricks to be made, but he will give no straw to make them! Once allow that for want of funds we may sacrifice those sacred principles on which this society is founded, and every stone of the building will soon crumble to rubbish.

As to the Primate's views of the great importance of maintaining schools independent of the Government, let us not be deluded by any such newly-devised theory. The society could not stand six months on such a basis—not ten men in the community will put their hands in their pockets to maintain such an object. The theory may be well in its way, but it must not be substituted for the great objects for which the Church Education Society has been founded and maintained.

Such, then, is the evident drift of the Primate's letter. It would be actually suicidal for the society to entertain for a moment its views and policy. But, does the Primate put forward any case involving real difficulty? His only cause of complaint is, "that owing to the want of adequate funds, several schools are quite inefficient," and that their superintendents are supposed to be quite incapable of overcoming the difficulty. What remedy can we apply to the Primate's exceptional and difficult case?

Firstly—We may reply, your Grace has been pleased to put an impossible case, for there is no parish in Ireland, with a large Protestant population, where ordinary diligence and energy will not enable a clergyman to collect sufficient funds for necessary schools. This is manifest when we remember, that in the wilds of Connaught, away from Protestants, away from resident gentry, and with priest and mob violence against them, our clergy have found it possible to establish some of the most efficient schools in the kingdom.

Secondly—We say, that without ordinary diligence and energy, the exceptional case of the Primate will fare very little better with the National Board than without it. The board only helps those that help themselves. Some men can overcome no difficulty. A patron in my neighbourhood has a school ready built and furnished—dozens of children are waiting to be taught—he is offered £22 by the Board, several pounds more have been subscribed, yet he declares it is impossible to have any school! Are some of the Armagh incumbents as incapable as this patron? If so, the Board won't remedy their difficulties.

Thirdly—Allowing the case to be exactly as the Primate describes it—are we to accept His Grace's remedy?—For want of funds, bind ourselves by the rules of a system we cannot approve of? Let us think and speak with due respect of our venerable Primate; but is it too much to say, that if an Angel from Heaven were thus to counsel us, to sell our principles for gold—we ought to hesitate to obey. Does it not seem as if some cloud had come over the mind of the Primate and his advisers—that because there is an ordinary difficulty in a few parishes in his diocese, a want of funds, a thing which every one must contend with—that therefore we ought to give up principles for which we have struggled now nearly thirty years? Shame on the men who do so! Let them stand fast by the irrighteous cause, and God will provide the funds. Difficulties are not meant by Him to turn us back, but to urge us forward. So, let us meet the Primate's difficulty. The public, if needs be, by contracting their more distant charities, can double or treble their support of home education efforts. Only let us have a good courage, and a true cause, and we can fearlessly appeal for public support; but far, far away from the Church of Ireland be the demoralising humiliation of submitting to the rules of a system which we (including the Primate himself) "*cannot approve of.*" Oh that the parting words of our venerable and much-revered Primate, had spoken more of Faith in God, and less of man's expediency.—I remain, your obedient servant,

A Clergyman of the Diocese of Ferns.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHENS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cork, Thursday.—Many will regret to learn of the death of the above gentleman, the organist of the Cathedral of St. Finbarrs. He died suddenly last night, about seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday, Feb. 29.

ROSCOMMON ELECTION PETITION.

The committee resumed their inquiry at 11 o'clock to-day—Mr. Dunlop in the chair.

James Shell said he was in the employ of Mr. Holmes, land agent to Captain Goff, and canvassed in the Elphin district, in company with Captain Goff. He was directed by Mr. Holmes to take charge of the cases in the Strokestown district, and inquire into the qualifications of the voters; was not employed to canvass, but did so voluntarily.

Sir F. Slade objected to the reception of this evidence, inasmuch as no proof had been given that Mr. Holmes was Captain Goff's agent for the purposes of the election.

Mr. Mundell contended that sufficient evidence had been given to establish the agency of Mr. Holmes, and that Captain Goff had sanctioned the acts of that gentleman.

The committee room was cleared, and the committee deliberated. On the re-admission of strangers,

The Chairman said the witness might be permitted to speak as to the acts of Mr. Holmes.

Several other questions were put to the witness on that subject, but nothing material was elicited.

Other witnesses were examined, who proved that their houses were engaged at the election, and that many of the voters were entertained at them and partook of refreshments, but that in no instance had they been paid for; on the contrary, Mr. French, the agent of Captain Goff, had distinctly refused to pay for any refreshment, even to those persons whose houses he had himself engaged.

The committee then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

£6 occupation franchises in boroughs; £12 rental franchise in counties; boroughs under 7,000 inhabitants with two members to lose one to the number of 25; one member additional to 13 divisions of counties; one additional to Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham; one to Birkenhead, Staleybridge, Burnley, and London University.

THE GALE—A SCHOOLHOUSE BLOWN DOWN AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday, during the severe gale of wind, the Wesleyan day-schools, in Great Portland-street, Brinnington, Stockport, were partially blown down whilst 420 children were pursuing their studies inside. About half-past eleven o'clock the wind, which was blowing from the north-west, took off a part of the roof, without, however, doing any serious damage. The schoolmaster and mistress, Mr. Joseph Farnsworth and Miss Hall, became alarmed for the safety of the children, and ordered them to quit the building. Whilst the children were leaving, a terrific gust of wind came from the same quarter as before, and lifted the roof from the walls. A *debris* of stones, bricks, and wood fell on all sides, and a number of the children were knocked down whilst taking flight. A little boy, about four years old, named John Ashton, whose parents live in Chapel-street, Brinnington, was killed on the spot, being frightfully mangled by the fall of *debris*; and a number of others were severely, and in some instances, dangerously wounded. These children, together with two others, who were afterwards sent to their homes, were taken to the Infirmary, where every care was taken of them by Mr. Pitman, the house surgeon.

The cause of the accident was commonly reported to be the way in which the schools were built. From an exterior view they seemed substantially erected. The building was erected in 1858, which date appears on the north wall. The walls were brick, with a facing of Yorkshire stone. The style was Gothic, the side walls having buttresses about 12ft. apart. The ground floor was divided into half a dozen class-rooms, in which 420 children were being taught at the time of the accident; the upper storey comprised a single room, with an open timber roof of considerable steepness. The more advanced class occupied this room.

The schools were under the management of a committee of gentleman living chiefly in the neighbourhood; and their original cost was about £2,000. This is the second accident that has occurred at the schools, the roof having been blown off in a similar manner during their erection.

Historical and Literary Society, 54, Upper Sackville-street.—There will be a meeting of this society on this evening, when a paper will be read on "Living Essayists." The proceedings will commence at eight o'clock, and the meeting will be open to the public on entry of name and address in visitors' book.

Dublin, 102 and 103, Grafton-street,
1st March, 1860.

JOSEPH MANNING begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the recent Treaty between this Country and France which admits all the Goods connected with his Trade (free of duty), at the same time being about to make extensive alterations in his Establishment, by adding the shop lately occupied by Ferguson & Co. to his present Warerooms, he has determined to remove the remaining portion of last Summer and this Winter's Stock to the shop underneath, and there dispose of it at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

It consists of—Rich Velour Robes, Moires and Moire Antiques, Reps Royal and Veloir, Imperial Silks, in all shades, Chene, Checked, Striped, and Fancy, by the dress and yard; Shawls in every fashionable texture, Summer and Winter Mantlets and Cloaks, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Parasols, Fans, and Fancy Goods.

Being bound by contract to give the shop over to the Builder on the last day in March, the clearance of the entire Stock must be effected before that time.

As the former and reduced prices shall be marked in plain figures upon each article, the advantages now offered will be immediately apparent.

An early visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

Sale commences on Monday, the 5th instant, and closes on Saturday, the 31st instant.

Entrance through present Hall to the Shop on ground floor.
Terms—Strictly Cash.

The Native Indian Army and the Enfield Rifle.—Let us for a moment suppose that the Bengal army had been armed with the Enfield rifle before the mutinies began. Should we then reconquer India? It is very doubtful; and we may be quite certain, that whatever the result, we should have lost twenty times as many men as in the late struggle. The natives of India are excellent marksmen, their gunnery at Delhi was superior to our own. What then would have been the result had they been armed with the rifle? We doubt much if there would have been any capture of Delhi, any fugitives from Lucknow. If this be admitted we see at once the danger of supplying the Madras and Bombay armies with the Enfield. Should they ever be disposed to imitate the conduct of the Bengal regiments, where would be the remedy? On the whole we think the Government has taken the wisest course in reducing the native troops to one level, by depriving the few of the rifle and supplying to all the musket.—*Homeward Mail.*

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 16, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 20th inst. :—

"The situation of the Turkish empire particularly occupies the attention of our Government at present. The news from Turkey is of the most alarming character. Bosnia and the Herzegovina are in a state of complete fermentation. Prince Daniel of Montenegro meditates an extension of his territory. Prince Miloseh, relying on a courageous and determined army, openly refuses obedience. The Hospodar Couza governs the Danubian Provinces like an independent sovereign, and he forcibly expelled the Turkish garrisons from the islands in the Danube. Nevertheless, although this description is not reassuring, nothing authorises me to believe that the integrity of the Ottoman empire is menaced for the present. If the Eastern question is really to occupy the first rank in the councils of the European Cabinets, it is believed here that the crisis will be caused by unexpected circumstances, or rather by the direction of the new French policy-tendencies, which are here considered both mysterious and inexplicable. The citizens of Moscow are at present giving splendid *fêtes* in honour of the new Field-Marshal Prince Bariatinski, who is on his way to Tiflis, to resume his functions of the Emperor's Lieut.-General in the Caucasus. After the conquest of the Caucasus, the Russian Government is about to occupy itself earnestly with Central Asia. The construction of new fortifications on the river Syr-Bari is about to be commenced, in order to complete the line of forts already raised. The author of the gigantic project of a railway from Moscow to Tiflis, through Kiew, is at present here. M. Lubanski has gone to Paris with the hope of constituting a committee to carry out this plan. The principal committee is to hold its meetings in St. Petersburg. The idea of uniting Europe with Central Asia by a railway has acquired a real importance since the complete conquest of the Caucasus. Additional gold mines have been discovered in Eastern Siberia, in the districts of Verchnesudinsk and Minousinski. The financial situation of this country is the most serious question at present. It occupies public attention even more than the emancipation of the peasants, which is, however, sufficiently serious. I have to announce to you the death of General Rostowzeff, who was mixed up in so sad a manner with the remarkable conspiracy of the 26th of December, 1825. The information given by the General contributed to the failure of the conspirators, although the Emperor Nicholas had a narrow escape of losing the throne on which he had scarcely been seated. General Rostowzeff was loaded with dignities and honours. He was placed at the head of all the military institutions in the empire, and, in late years, he was appointed President of the Superior Committee of Emancipation. He died after a tedious and painful illness. The Emperor Alexander, hearing that the General's end was approaching, quitted a ball to attend at his last moments. The Emperor is profoundly afflicted at the death of General Rostowzeff, and has commanded that his funeral shall be on the grandest scale."—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The following is an additional article to the Treaty of Commerce, concluded at Paris on the 23rd of January, 1860, between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 25th of February, 1860, and ratifications exchanged at Paris on the 28th of February, 1860:—

"By Article VIII. of the Treaty of Commerce between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January last, her Britannic Majesty undertook to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France at a duty exactly equal to the excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of 2d a gallon, which would make the actual duty payable on French brandies and spirits 8s 2d a gallon. Since the ratification of the said treaty the Government of her Britannic Majesty have ascertained that the surtax of 2d a gallon is not sufficient to countervail the charges with which, in consequence of the operation of the laws of Custom and Excise, home-made British spirits have now to contend; and that a surtax limited to the rate of 2d a gallon would still leave home-made British spirits subject to a differential duty in favour of foreign brandies and spirits.

"Consequently, the government of her Britannic Majesty having represented these circumstances to the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Imperial Majesty having consented that the amount of the said surtax shall be increased, the two high contracting parties to the said treaty of commerce do, by the present additional article, agree that the amount of such surtax shall be 5d. a gallon, and her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of 5d. a gallon.

"The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the Treaty of Commerce of the 23d of January last.

"It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within five days from the date of its signature.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

"Done at Paris this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1860.

"COWLEY,
"E. BAROCHE.
"E. ROUHER."

SALMON TO AUSTRALIA.— I beg leave to crave a small space in your journal, which everybody reads, to inform those friends in various parts of the United Kingdom who have during the last 18 months interested themselves in aiding to perfect a plan for conveying salmon to Australia, that, by the kind permission of Sir Watkin Wynn and Mr. Edmund Buckley, "Ramsbottom" obtained about 30,000 ova from the river Dovey, which runs through their properties, and they were safely deposited in beautiful condition in the boxes prepared with gravel for them on board the Ship S. Curling, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th inst. for Melbourne. The apparatus is so arranged that the ova will receive a continuous stream of pure cold water all the voyage out, the water running through an ice-house, containing 15 tons of Wenham Lake ice, before it flows over the ova.—*Letter from James A. Youl.*

The government of Tuscany has, by a decree of the 23d, fixed the form of the oath to be taken by the National Guard. It is as follows :—"I swear to be faithful to the King and to his royal successors, loyally to observe the statue (constitution) and other laws of the State, and to fulfil all my duties with the sole view of the inseparable welfare of the King and country."

COUNT CAVOUR.—A Turin letter observes :—"Count Cavour is received in all the town of Lombardy which he visits as though he were a Prince. At Brescia the National Guard and troops were under arms. M. Depretis, the governor, formerly the opponent of the Count, and who refused him his vote for full powers before the war, displayed for this reception all the zeal of a new friend. At a grand banquet which took place, the bishop gave a toast, "To the King, to Cavour, and to the full acomplishment of the views of that statesman!" At Brescia, as elsewhere, the Count was hailed with the cry of "Long live Venice."

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Monday last an operation was successfully performed at the South Infirmary, which created a considerable degree of interest amongst the gentlemen of the Faculty in this city, many of whom attended on the occasion. A farmer, named Hickey, from Watergrass hill, had come to the hospital suffering from the effects of a tumour in the hip. He had been affected for the last twenty years, and during that time it had gone on increasing in size, until eventually it assumed such dimensions as totally to incapacitate him from attending to his ordinary avocations. The patient having been placed under the influence of chloroform, the excrescence was skilfully removed in the course of a few minutes, by means of a newly-invented surgical instrument called, an *ecrasseur*, and was found to weigh over nine pounds. The hemorhage was very slight, and Hickey is recovering rapidly, and will shortly be able to return to his business.—*Cork Herald.*

COMPLIMENT TO THE REV. DR. KERTLAND.—A *soiree* to compliment the Rev. Mr. Kertland upon his recent endowment with the title of LL.D. was held in the Imperial Hotel, Cork, on Wednesday night. Several of the reverend gentleman's pupils, with their parents, as well as others of his friends, attended. The chair was taken by Mr. J. D. Carnegie. The Rev. Mr. M'Gill complimented their guest upon his recent honours. He expatiated in eloquent terms upon the scope and spirit of education. The Rev R. W. Forrest gave an amusing illustration of his pedagogical reminiscences. He commenced teaching, at sixteen years of age, four stupid boys, sons of an attorney worth £3,000 a year. The remuneration which the wealthy man first offered for that service was £1 per quarter, but as it was refused, he magnanimously doubled it. It was accepted, and he had a generous wife, who, at the end of every month, paid him £2 more. Dr. Kertland, in thanking his friends, informed them when he came to Cork, about five years ago, he was after experiencing much disappointment from several friends in other places, but that here, among complete strangers, he experienced a large amount of kindness, which he would never forget. He looked upon the dissemination of the Word of God as the most noble employment of man. Next to the profession of the preacher he ranked that of the teacher of youth. Boys should be taught to respect truth and virtue, and to value their immortal souls, as well as instructed in physical learning. He looked also upon classical knowledge as valuable, and was borne out in his opinion by that of a very observant friend, who held that classical boys have always an advantage over others. To impart knowledge to boys after these views was what he loved and delighted in.—*Cork Herald.*

PRESENTATION.—The parishoners of the Parish of Kilbroney have presented the Rev. Wm. Butland, of Rostrever, with a handsome testimonial, on his removal to Bryansford, as a token of their esteem and regard.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Mullingar, March 1st, 1860.

CROWN COURT.

The commission was opened this morning by Mr. Justice Keogh. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—The Hon. Richard Hancock, Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, John Longworth, Hugh Morgan Tuite, George Augustus Boyd, John S. Nugent, William Barlow Smyth, William Chapman, James Arthur Dease, John Charles Lyons, William Fetherstone H., Henry Murray, Richard Winter Bagnell, John F. Briscoe, Colonel Caulfield, Robert Smith, John Wilson, John De Blaquier, Nicholas Evans, Arthur D. Chaigneau, Henry Battersby, Andrew Conolly, and Jerome Tisdall, Esqrs.

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury in the following terms:—Although the number of cases in the calendar is not large, I am sorry not to be enabled to say that the condition of your county is satisfactory. The number of cases is only seven; but there are four cases of murder, or of homicide, and two of assaults so violent as to endanger life. I am given to understand that the principal case which was to have been presented for trial is not likely to be sent before you at the present assizes, as it has been adjourned by the Crown, but, however, there are three other cases in which the parties are accused of homicide. One of those cases is not of an aggravated character; it appears to have arisen from furious and negligent driving. Two of those cases, however, are of a serious character. I know that in this county I am addressing gentlemen of too much intelligence and experience to make it necessary for me to dwell upon the ordinary topics to which the attention of Grand Juries may be called. It is, however, a subject of extreme regret, that although the number of cases is small, it is notorious that numerous crimes have been committed for which no one has been apprehended. It is a natural subject of comment that no person has been made amenable for those offences. Comments have been made, and censures have been passed, whether rightly or wrongly, upon the conduct of those who are entrusted with the preservation of the peace; and those censures have been pointed principally at the Constabulary. I have made inquiry from the gentleman who so ably discharges the duty of Crown Solicitor, and he informs me that no blame is attributable to the Constabulary for remissness in the performance of the duty assigned to them in the detection of crime. Nevertheless, it has not escaped observation that the Constabulary has more and more assumed the character of a military force, and is losing its preventive character. Whether those censures be well-founded or not, it is not, perhaps, for us to decide; but there is a matter within the range of your duties which I consider it a part of mine to press upon your attention. It is perfectly notorious that the vast majority of criminal cases are, from time to time, hatched and concocted in the public-houses. Now, you, as magistrates, have a special jurisdiction over public-houses. It is within the knowledge of the Constabulary that parties, after the commission of crime, take refuge in public-houses, and are harboured there. The law says that licences shall not be given without the consent of three magistrates. If licences were withdrawn from those houses, a lesson would be administered to them. Too little circumspection has been used by the magistrates in the granting of licences. We all know, perfectly well, how easy it is to get a certificate in this county. Licences should not be granted without full inquiry by the magistrates. When crimes have been committed, and parties have not been made amenable, and it appears that they have been harboured in a public-house, the licence should be withdrawn from that house. If you refuse licences, and deprive the publicans of their means of livelihood, you will touch those people in their tenderest part, which is the pocket, and you may transform the public-house keepers into a protective and preventive force. One or two examples made in this way will do more to prevent the commission of crime than any vigilance on the part of the Constabulary.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

Thomas Creevy was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Matthew Reddy.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Griffith, prosecuted; and Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the deceased was leading his master's horse along the road, when the prisoner, who had been driving a car along the same road, and was somewhat intoxicated, shouted and cracked his whip so violently as to frighten the horse in the deceased boy's charge. The horse, taking head, threw the boy, and the cart of the deceased passed over his body, and inflicted the injuries of which he died.

The prisoner was Acquitted.

In the case of the Queen *v.* Hugh Kennedy and others, for the murder of Thomas Gerity, the trial was postponed to next assizes, upon the application of the Crown.

Mr. Curran applied to have the prisoners admitted to bail, but the Court refused the application.

Michael Egan and Henry Darby were indicted for the wilful murder of Patrick Lyons, on the 15th day of October, 1859. Mr. Ball, Q.C., stated the case on behalf of the Crown.

It appeared that the deceased and his brother, Thomas Lyons, had been drinking in Athlone on the day of his death. upon leaving the public-house they were met by the prisoners. The prisoner Egan tripped up Thomas Lyons, brother of the deceased, and then both the prisoners attacked the deceased himself. Egan struck him upon the head with a whip, and Darby with a log of wood. Darby, according to the evidence, was the man who gave the fatal blow.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoners, and, when the facts were disclosed in evidence, proposed to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty to manslaughter.

The Crown consented, and the jury was directed to return a verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter.

The Grand Jury ignored the bills against Michael M'Gibney for the murder of James Bayhan, but found bills against him for manslaughter. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Sir Richard Pakenham having been called as to his character, the prisoner was ordered to be removed.

Elizabeth Cassidy pleaded guilty to a charge of having set fire to four stacks of oats.

John Daly was indicted for cutting and wounding John Boake, on the 15th day of January, 1860. There were two other counts varying the offence.

John Boake, the prosecutor, was examined by Mr. Ball, Q.C., and deposed that he is agent for the Canal Company in Kilbeggan, and that a man, whom he afterwards identified, sent for him on the night when the offence was committed, and after making some inquiries regarding the time of a canal boat, struck him on the head; the witness then succeeded in making his escape, and sending for the police.

The evidence of the first witness was corroborated by that of his servants.

Constable Maher deposed to having found the prisoner in a public-house, with a stick in his possession, having hair adhering to it like that of John Boake.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran.

Dr. Davys gave the usual medical evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. Curran.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury, and called witnesses to character.

The jury was charged by his lordship, and returned a verdict of Guilty.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Thursday, March 1st.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Ball arrived here from Dundalk, this day, at a quarter past two o'clock, and entered their respective courts, at half-past three o'clock p.m., attended by Colonel T. O. Forster, the High-Sheriff of the county, and Joseph Wright, Esqrs., his Sub-Sheriff.

CROWN COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.)

The precept for holding the commission was read by Walter Bourne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for Antrim and the following gentlemen were re-sworn on the Grand Jury:—James Hamilton, Esq., foreman; Major Coote, Edward W. Lucas, William Forster, Henry G. Johnston, Henry Mitchell, John Lentaigne, and Thomas Lucas, Esqrs.; Captain Leslie, Captain Jesse Lloyd, George Morant, W. S. French, Richard Mayne, B. G. Brooke, Hercules Ellis, John Cunningham, Humphrey Jones, Charles Hope, A. K. Young, Joseph C. Wright, and R. A. Minnett, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in his address to them, said that he regretted, on looking over the calendar, to find as many as three cases of homicide; but, as far as he could judge, they had arisen out of private quarrels, and were not connected with any disturbance of the peace of their county. The only question for them would be to inquire whether the persons died from the acts of the parties charged, or whether these persons were participators in the acts which caused death. There was also on the calender a charge against an inspector of weights, for having fraudulently or negligently stamped weights without seeing that the were of the correct standard weight. His lordship said that it was a serious offence, and one that should have their careful consideration, as it was a matter of great importance to the public of an agricultural district, that they should have proper weights.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

The criminal business on the calendar for these assizes is rather heavy—viz., five custody cases, three of which are homicide, and five cases in which the parties charged are out on bail; one of these a case of manslaughter. The civil business is very light. It is believed there is only one record for trial.

CIVIL SIDE.

Mr. Justice Ball is engaged in hearing civil bill appeals. I am obliged to close this despatch at 3-45 o'clock, in order to be in time for the train for Dublin, which leaves this at four o'clock p.m.

LOSS OF THE NIMROD OF CORK.

(From the *Waterford Mail.*)

APPALLING CATASTROPHE—WATERFORD, THURSDAY.—We mentioned last post, the steamer City of Paris had passed the Nimrod of Cork near Milford, in a distressed condition. The melancholy intelligence arrived this day that the Nimrod has become a total wreck, and that all hands and passengers have perished. The City of Paris approached sufficiently near the Nimrod on Monday night to learn her state. The engines were then reported as being quite disabled, and the captain of the Nimrod wished his vessel towed into Milford, but the gale was blowing so hard that such a service would have been attended with much danger, and it is said there was some difference between the two captains as to the terms upon which the service should be rendered. Whether it was so or not we cannot tell, but, melancholy to relate, the Nimrod, in her helpless state, was unable, from the violence of the storm, to make that port, and was dashed to pieces on the inhospitable cliffs near Saint David's Head, and all lives were lost. The coast there is very high and bold, and there is no strand at the foot of the cliffs. A large number of people collected on the cliffs, and endeavoured to render assistance, but their efforts were unavailing. They could see the people on the deck of the ill-fated vessel, but could not assist them. Ropes were thrown, but in the absence of the necessary apparatus, they could not reach the doomed ship.

COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the County Down Railway Company was held on Wednesday, in the Board-room of the terminus, Queen's Quay, when the Chairman of the company, W. R. Anketell, Esq. presided. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re J. Crowley, an insolvent.

It appeared that the insolvent was a shopkeeper in Tullamore, and the case, which had been adjourned from a previous day, for the purpose of furnishing an amended schedule, came on for hearing.

Mr. Levy appeared to oppose for Delany and Co., and submitted that the amended account was worse than the first, and the petition ought to be dismissed, or a still further account furnished, or the present account vouched.

Mr. Frazer, for the insolvent, had a preliminary objection to any opposition being gone into at all, inasmuch as the creditor sought a preference for himself, and therefore ought to be shut out. The authority on that point was Mr. Levy's work on Insolvency, where cases were cited; but he had no doubt Mr. Levy was prepared to argue against himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Levy said since his book was published there was a decision the other way, which he would get for his lordship, but, in fact, Mr. Delany sought no preference.

Judge Lynch said he would hear the case on its merits.

Mr. Levy then opened the opposition, on the ground of the insolvent having contracted the debt when in a state of insolvency, and by concealment of his circumstances.

Mr. Delany was examined by Mr. Levy, and cross-examined by Mr. Frazer. The insolvent was also examined. He admitted he went to Delany's to get credit after he was refused credit by Mr. Drury, to whom he owed about £1,200 at the time.

Judge Lynch said he was neither satisfied with the conduct of the insolvent or the account he presented to the court, and he would adjourn the case for a fortnight; the insolvent, in the meantime, to vouch his schedule if he could.

In re Thomas Naghten.

It appeared that the insolvent in this case was discharged so far back as March, 1845, and a sum of money having come to his estate, as being a creditor of a person named Harrison, he assigned his right to the fund, after payment of his schedule creditor, to a person named Hunter. He made a subsequent assignment to Mr. Smith, and the contest for the fund was between those two parties.

Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., and Mr. Levy appeared for Hunter. Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Phillips were for Mr. Smith.

The case occupied the court until a late hour.

Judge Lynch said he would give judgment this day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Nolan was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Daly and Donnelly, of the G division, charged with having in her possession, and offering in pawn, a silver table-spoon, the property of Mr. Nolan, of Alpine View, and which had been stolen from his house. The prisoner was identified as the person who pledged the article.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Patrick Spring was charged by Police-constables 50 E and 69 E, with having violently assaulted them. The prisoner, it appears, was drunk, and when arrested, resisted the constables with blows and kicks.—He was fined £2, or ordered to be imprisoned two months.

Thomas Gregory was charged by Jane Mahon, of Stephen-street, with deliberately breaking her windows, and striking her when remonstrated with.—He was fined one shilling, with one pound costs, or ordered one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Anne M'Guinness was brought before the magistrate on remand, in custody of Police-constable 28 C, charged with the robbery of a piece of cloth from the shop of Mr. Reilly, Henry-street. The stolen article was found in the possession of the prisoner.—The case was sent for trial before the Recorder.

Anne Doyle was also brought up on a remanded charge of having stolen a pewter pint from a public-house. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two boys, named William Carroll and Christopher Hart, were charged by a lady with having stolen a cap from her child, while she was going through Britain-street, holding him by the hand. The prisoners, it appeared, were passing by at the time, and one of them snatched the cap from the child's head, and, putting it upon his own, made away with it,

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION.

So far as the east of the county is concerned, Mr. Deasy's chance is gone. Not his warmest friend imagines that any number of votes worth speaking of is to be had there. And how has it come about? How does it happen that there, where "liberal" and "respectable" Roman Catholicism used to be so strong, it is now so weak? How, gentlemen? What has produced the revolution? What has made you so powerless? What has reduced you from deciders of an election to expectants—to waiters on a poll the result of which you calculate with trembling and with fear? The Priests have done it—your own Priests, gentlemen—the men you so often lauded and welcomed — the men you so often summoned and shouted for—the men whom you so often relied on to rally "the frieze coats," and whom you so often clapped and cheered in Chamber of Commerce and in Court-house, and from whose "liberal" lips the grossest calumnies were hailed as utterances of an oracle when a Conservative was to be "blackened" and held up to the execration of the mob—these, gentlemen! these are the men who have done it; and now, what do you think of yourselves? If ever tables were turned, they are turned on you. The very expedients which you patronised, the aspersions which you propagated, the placards which you posted—"Stockport" and its riots—all these are now resorted to against you, and resorted to, we fear you will find, with very damaging effect. Do you not now repent the trickeries you rejoiced in then?

However, it is not to reproach you that we write, but that you may reflect at leisure and amend your ways. You have been taken unexpectedly; and if, in your constituency, there was any independence, the devices used against you would tell to your advantage. A just cause should disclaim them, and just men would scorn to employ them.

Between the candidates, as we have said, we are indifferent. To us Lord Campden's "Conservatism" is no recommendation. We do not admire—we are not sure that we understand it. It may answer in England, but it is of too complex a character for the Irish imagination. Perhaps we should rather say too simple a character, for it looks like absolutism—direct and downright absolutism. What's right at Rome is right everywhere. Such is the credential with which he comes to us. Well, electors! will you have him? Do as you like, gentlemen. This is a free land, and as far as we can we'll keep it free; and, therefore, were all the returns in England dependent on it, we would not write a word in favour of a man who came vouched by such sponsors as answered for him on Monday. Ultramontanism is not to our taste, and it is to the credit of Mr. Deasy that, with much to bend and bias him, he refused to bow to it. Look at the reception it gave to Mr. Clanchy. Look at the way in which the right of the clergy to override the laity was asserted; and is any one of manly mind and sentiment to be expected to lend his aid to extend or to establish an insolent and audacious oligarchy? Where will usurpation end if Priests are permitted to lord it in this fashion? Why, wherever there is a spark of spirit in the Romanist community it ought to rise against the unendurable arrogance of a clergy which oversteps its bounds, and seems to exult in the wantonness with which it tramples on the laic neck. If Lord Campden be a representative fit for its victims, he is not a representative fit for Protestants. Mr. Deasy has never descended to a degradation such as this. Politically we do not like him, but privately he is an estimable and an honourable man, and that is more than we can say of a man, and that man once a Protestant and the son of a British nobleman, who puts himself into the hands of a priesthood that speaks as spoke Lord Campden's supporters at the nomination.

How the election will go it would be vain to speculate. We *think* Mr. Deasy will win it, and from the strenuous efforts of the opposing party to obtain Conservative aid for Lord Campden we infer that his lordship's supporters are not so sure of success as they professed to be on Monday. It will require, however, resolute exertion on the part of Mr. Deasy's allies to defeat them; and, indeed, the extravagance of the Ultramontanists has determined not a few Protestants to strengthen him with votes which, but for it, might not have been given at all. His moderation, his integrity, and his independence secure him the support of a good many of the clergy of the west, and we have heard that Lord Bandon and other influential Conservatives mean to go with him. To these his return will probably be due.

According to the *Examiner*, the O'Donohue is to be here to-day to work for Lord Campden. This won't tend to recommend his lordship to Conservatives.—*Cork Constitution.*

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as Con O'Donnell, of Leenen, was on his way home from the fair of Carndonagh, he was met between Glen House and Clonmany Church, about half a-mile from the Clonmany constabulary barrack, by a party of men, who beat him in a most brutal manner, witn sticks and stones. After the ruffians had left the poor man in a helpless state, lying on the road, they proceeded towatds the mountain, where they fired three shots, and had it not been for another man who came up some time after and found O'Donnell wallowing in his blood, and had him removed in a cart to a neighbouring house, where his wounds were washed and the bleeding stopped, it is probable the man would not have survived. No cause has been assigned for this outrage, as reports says the poor fellow had always been a quiet, inoffensive man.—*Derry Guardian.*

ACCIDENT ON THE WEST LONDON AND CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY.—An accident, fortunately unatended with loss of lite or serious injuries to the passengers took plase on this line on Wednesday. It appeared on inquiry, the 10.10 train left the Battersea strtion for the Crystal Palace, and after proceeding on the line about a mile from the second bridge, one of the wires, by some cause or other caught the the balance of of the safety-valve and forced it out, the engine driver having a narrow escape, the peak of his cap b.ing torn off. The train was immediately stopped, and assistance being obtained frm the locomotive department, anothey engine was attached and the train driven back to the station, causing a delay 30 passengers of some twenty minutes; they proceeded by onother train. The engine from which the safety valve was forced out sustained no damage, and was in the course of an hour put in full working order, and proceeded with the afternoon train.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

JOHN BYRNE, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Cornelius Shannon, John Prescott, Henry Kingsmill, John Keogh, Andrew Rogers, G. G. Place, Thomas Franklin, Simon Ledwidge, Edmund Lawless, George Sykes, Dr. Owens, Patrick Whelan, J. E. Askins, Alderman Dowling. Mr. Otway, P.L.I., also attended.

STATE OF THE HOUSE—Remaining on the previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,321; admitted during the week, 123; born, 3; discharged, 102; died, 12. Remaining on Saturday, 25th February, 2,333; of the above number there were 1,283 sick and infirm; 501 healthy adults; 487 healthy children, and 62 aged and healthy; out-door, 288; total, 2,621.

Mr. Place called the attention of the board to the application of Ellen Duggan, to have her husband, Peter Duggan, a painter, liberated from prison. It appeared that this man deserted his children early in January last, and while his wife was ill. The children were brought to the poorhouse, and the husband was summoned before the magistrates by order of the guardians, when he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The wife, some days ago, requested the board to have Duggan liberated, as he was the only support of her family, but they informed her that the Lord Lieutenant was the only person who had power to remit the punishment. She accordingly memorialled his Excellency, who referred the matter back to the board. Mr. Place now moved to have the prisoner discharged.

Mr. Prescott seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Board then proceeded to transact the ordinary business, and adjourned.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(*From Le Follet.*)

Throughout the season gold and silver gauze has been very fashionable for ball dresses. Tarlatane, with flounces embroidered with coloured spots of velvet or of gold—spotted all over with gold, silver, white, cerise, &c.—are all in favour. We have also remarked an organdi, with white stripes, which makes a simple but very charming dress, with two skirts or a tunic; body round, with a long sash or a Moldavian band. Tulle, worked with gold, and plain white tulle, with bouillonnes skirts, are always suitable and elegant for evening dress. Moire antique and moire Francaise, trimmed with blonde, lace, tulle, tarlatane, and velvet, are all used for quite full dress. Velvet will always be fashionable. Plain velvets of all shades—black, mauve, lemon, Saxony blue, cornflower, blue, pink, and even white—also Pekin velvet, black and white, violet and black, groseille and drab, groseille and white stripes, &c. It is true that these are very expensive; but then the material itself is so rich and elegant that it does not require any trimming. One of these dresses which we will describe was of black Pekin velvet, with narrow white stripes. This intermingling of black and white gives a kind of lead-coloured hue. The skirt was plain, the body high, without waist; the sleeves tight, with a cuff of embroidered cambric, without lace.

White velvet has hitherto been but little used, either for dresses or bonnets, but it is now getting into favour. For wedding dresses it is becoming fashionable.

We observe that the dinner dress, demi-neglige, is preferred to low body, unless, indeed, for a dinner of great ceremony.

Velvet and satin are the favourite materials for dinner dress; the colours most worn are violet, green, and grey. They are trimmed with lace, passementerie, and plaits of beads; but moire and silk are still worn, and elegantly trimmed with ruchings of lace and silk.

Bonnets are gradually increasing in size, and are worn over the forehead, and wide at the sides. The materials are the same as were worn last month—crape for visits of ceremony; silk, or velvet and silk. Casoar feathers, and even the ends of peacocks' feathers, are very fashionable for trimmings.

We have seen an elegant terry velvet bonnet, a shade between lilac and violet, trimmed across the front with a scarf of the same coloured velvet, with an aigrette high up; the upper half white and the lower the same shade as the bonnet. The curtain, half velvet and half terry. No blonde inside. A plaiting of velvet and terry all round, with a small bunch of violets on one side. Strings of terry velvet.

A very simple but charming head dress is formed with a plait of gold carried round the hair, and tied in two long bows at the top, the ends trimmed with tassels or gold balls, falling behind the bandeau, or tied at the nape of the neck. Plaits of gold and silver, mixed with velvet or lace, form a very pretty head-dress for demi-toilette; and nets of chenille or gold are still in great favour.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY :—

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* says the Emperor presided yesterday at the Council of Ministers and the Privy Council. The Empress was present at the sitting.

The note by which the French Government requires Sardinia to give up the project of the annexation of Tuscany is dated 25th February, and was despatched the same evening to Turin, whence the courier arrived on Monday last.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY, FEB. 28.—The announcement of a treaty between Russia and Austria is without foundation, but it is asserted that Austria, although not bound by such a treaty, will no more oppose the Russian policy in Turkey.

SARDINIA.

Baron Talleyrand has informed M. Thouvenel, by telegraph, that Count Cavour was not expected to return to Turin before the 28th ult., and that he will then deliver the note.

ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 28.—The reply of the Holy See to M. Thouvenel's last message of the 12th ult. will be despatched to France by the next courier, *via* Marseilles.

The Cardinals convoked by his Holiness to a special congregation have unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

TURIN, FEB. 29.—By Royal Decree of to-day the electoral assemblies are convoked for the 25th of March, and Parliament is to meet on the 2nd of April. Another decree appointed 32 new senators.

THE COMMODORE, FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Commodore, with £58,000 in gold, has now been 103 days out from Melbourne; she has also a valuable cargo of wool on board. At Lloyd's four per cent. insurance is asked on the gold, 30s. being the usual rate; and five per cent. on the wool.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord John Russell will introduce the Ministerial measure to-night.

The *Daily News* believes that, besides the English Reform Bill, the leading provisions of Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, if not the bills themselves, will be laid before the House of Commons this evening.

THE ENGLISH YEOMANRY.

The Secretary of War has instructed the Lords Lieutenant of the different counties of England, that it is not the intention of Government to cause the yeomanry to be drilled and exercised this year.

THE RAILWAY MARKET.

The market retains a very favourable appearance, the completion of the settlement showing extensive investments in small amounts by the public, which gradually absorb the stock held for some time past on speculation. The floating supplies continue very limited. The A and B stocks of the Great Northern Railway, taken together, are now worth ⅛ per cent. more than the ordinary stock, by the division of which they were formed.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

The half-yearly meeting of the Cork and Youghal Company was held in London yesterday. It was stated the line from Killeagh to Youghal would be opened in April, and that the Queenstown branch would be completed during the present year.

The report was adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the Newry and Armagh Railway was also held in London yesterday. The report stated that during the Summer a continuous line of railway would be completed to the deep sea water at Warrenpoint. The 3,000 shares required to complete the extension from Armagh had been subscribed—1,500 in Ireland, and 1,500 in England and the works would be immediately resumed.

The report was adopted.

ROSCOMMON ELECTION PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 29.

This committee met again to-day, Mr. Dunlop in the chair. Several witnesses were examined to prove that beer had been supplied in the streets previously to and during the election.

A publican named John Murray produced his accounts, which showed that certain articles of stationery (laughter) had been ordered by Captain Goff or his agents, but no beer was ordered by Captain Goff. A half-barrel had been charged to him, but that was ordered by the parish priest, and was really charged to Captain Goff because it was election time.

George Fannon, a grocer, said his bill for refreshments amounted to £45, but he had never asked any one for payment.

After some other witnesses had been examined on the same question of treating the, committee adjourned.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor, and of Mr. Gladstone as Rector, of this University, is deferred from the Easter to the Whitsuntide holidays.

THE INCOME-TAX AND EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income-tax, says that the cause of this tax is not to be found in the will of a Ministry but in the will of the nation, which now thinks fit to spend £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,000,000. And he tells his correspondent he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check expenditure.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.

(STATE OF THE POLL.)

CORK 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.	
Deasy,	4
Campden,	1
MALLOW, 10 O'CLOCK A.M.	
Deasy,	5
Campden,	30
CORK, 12-30 P.M.	
Deasy	32
Campden	18
CORK, 2 P.M.	
Deasy	51
Campden	45
MALLOW, 1-45 P.M.	
Deasy	202
Campden	268
Majority for Campden,	—66.
CLOSE OF THE POLL AT CORK.—FIRST DAY.	
Deasy	73
Campden	53
Majority for Deasy	—20
CLOSE OF THE POLL AT MALLOW.	
Deasy	302
Campden	354
Majority for Campden,	52.

FATAL WRECK OF THE NIMROD.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The large steamer, lost off St. David's Head, on the morning of the 28th ult., was the Nimrod steamer, trading between London and Cork. All on board perished.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, MARCH 1.—Arrived—Young Eagle, New Orleans; City of Washington (s.s.) New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded; Ercente, Callao; Adolph, Campio to Taganrog; Pace G, Marseilles; Elwyne, Fredericks, Iquique, Freeman, Rio de la Hache. Sailed—Candace, Leith; Henry Joseph, Aberdeen; British Empire, Carnarvon; Marcella, Newcastle; Julia Augusta, Bristol; John Bell (s.s.) New York; Intrepid, Leith.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 1.—Sales probably about 6,000 bales. Market without change Imports, 25,594, previously, 122,510.

CORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 1.—White wheat, not quoted; red, 26s. 3d.; barley, 16s. 6d. to 20s.; oats, 12s. to 14s. 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MARCH 1.—Firsts and seconds 130s.; thirds, 110s; fourths, 97s.; fifths and sixths, none in. 260 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—MARCH 1.

The supply of beasts about as large as on this day week. There was a fair demand both for home consumption and export at former quotations. The supply of sheep something larger, with a good demand at fully former prices. The primest heifer beef, 60s. per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and course beasts, 42s. to 52s. per cwt. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 8½d. per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7½d. per lb. do; veal, 9d. per lb. do.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, THOMAS-STREET, MARCH 1.—Firkin butter, first quality, 120s per cwt.; second quality, 114s; third quality, 108s. Cool butter, 11½d to 15d per lb.

J. MACKEN, Inspector.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—Diplomacy has apparently played its last card in the vain attempt to mystify and baffle a plain object, viz., the formation of a strong national kingdom in North Italy, and the latest dodge about the boy Duke of Genoa is the last effort of expiring despondency as to gaining a single point. When poor Dido, Queen of Carthage, was in the last agony of despair at her abandonment, she sighed forth her final aspiration—

Si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Æneas.

To keep up a baby on the Tuscan throne would be a small speck on the Italian horizon, what Edmund Burke called a "seminal principle rather than a formed body," and round that petty nucleus or embryo Austrian intrigue would instinctively gather. The child's mother, Elizabeth of Saxony, is thoroughly devoted both to the Viennese and Bavarian Courts from consanguinity, and would enact at Florence what young Bomba's mother is able to achieve at Naples. I am sorry to know that Napoleon III. has been inveigled into acceptance of this scheme, and has even forwarded it to your Foreign Office for endorsement, with what result it is out of my department to guess.

One thing is now positive, viz., that the rumour of withdrawal by France of her army of occupation from the Po is utterly untrue. I have Government authority for stating that 10,000 additional men will forthwith reinforce the 50,000 men in arms under French banners, south of Alps; and to-day the telegraph brings us from Turin the instant calling into active service the classes of 1830, 31, 32, 33, which means all the disposable youth of the land born in these several years. The formation of four armies, each 40,000 strong, which I already intimated, is a certainty, and should things come to a dead lock, the sledge-hammer and the crowbar will be wielded against every obstacles.

On the 20th Feb. the *Monitore* of Florence announced a Government Commission of Inquiry into Church revenues; and in the interim a provisional measure has been adopted, to the effect that any parochial cure not affording at least 800f. income to the incumbent (viz., £32), that amount is to be made good to the working priest out of the public Exchequer. The rate of clerical remuneration will astonish your readers, but in Tuscany 800f. is a competency; but you may infer that 250,000f. which is pocketed by the Archbishop of Pisa (until farther orders), must seem enormous for that country, where there are not half-a-dozen of the richest landowners who come up to that figure. The revenue of the Pisa mitre arises out of pure accident, the formation of a tract of pine forest, as large as the Hampshire Crown property created by William Rufus, about the same period—by the freaks of the river Arno, which caused Pisa to be no longer a seaport, but near 15 miles from the roadstead. All that land fell into Church claims by mere chance.

You will find in *Le Nord* a letter from Rome (Feb. 21st), describing the last day of the sorry Carnival, and particularly the organised secession of the inhabitants of the Eternal City to the promenade outside the Porta Pia (formerly Nomentana). Calculation of an "English traffic-taker" makes the number who went forth by that gate 30,000 persons of all age and sex. You will notice the strange device resorted to by the police, and confirmed by authentic testimony, as to the common executioner being forced by two *sbirri* to enter a coach, and how he was carried out among the population to make *one* of the disaffected, by way of insult to all. That insult rankles deeply in the feelings of the citizens, and what would pass elswehere for a wretched farce is not so looked on by Romans, who count on a day of reckoning.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Tuesday, Feb. 28, thus writes :—"I find a statement in a Dublin paper of the 22nd (the *Freeman's Journal*) announcing that, at a meeting held in Paris "to support the temporal rights of the Pope,' there were no less than 200,000 persons! This is certainly one of the most extraordinary exaggerations I have ever seen in an Irish paper, and beats the 'men in buckram,' or the 'three black crows.' I doubt whether even in Ireland there are half-a-dozen persons who would believe that 200,000 people met publicly in Paris for that or any other political purpose."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 23d contain no other news from Morocco than that the general commanding-in-chief had, in an order of the day, published an autograph letter from the Queen, saying, "Salute in my name, in that of my beloved husband the King, and in that of our dear children, the illustrious generals, superior officers, officers, and soldiers, who do so much honour to Spain; tell them that our hearts are always with them; and that God will bless and recompense their noble conduct, as the Queen blesses and will recompense it!" The French Ambassador had given a grand ball. The Progressist press was attacking England in violent terms. The censorship had prevented the circulation of the *Novedades* for that reason.

RUN WITH MR. GODFREY BALDWIN'S FOX HOUNDS.

BANDON, FEB. 28.—On Thursday last this justly celebrated pack met at Barleyfield, where a numerous field of horsemen from Clonakilty, Ross, Ring, Timoleague, Bandon, &c., had assembled, amongst whom I noticed the following, viz. :—Mr. William Sealy, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. G. Baldwin, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Beecher, Mr. W. B. Sealy, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Mr. Stowards, Mr. R. Stowards, Mr. J. Stowards, Mr. Gash, Mr. J. P. Baldwin, Mr. Connor, Mr. English, Mr. Scott, Mr. Beamish, Mr. W. Baldwin, and Mr. F. Baldwin. After the usual salutations had been interchanged, the hounds were thrown into cover, and drew it blank. But as faint traces were left to show that Reynard had taken his too early exit to some neighbouring cover, we proceeded to draw all those in the vicinity, but not finding him, we trotted on to try our luck at Orchard Hill, and I regret to say, we found that its occupant was from home; but as we had another visit to pay, we moved for Peafield, threw the hounds into cover, and immediately the well-known voice of Vanguard proclaimed to the anxious field that his honour was at hand, and almost in an instant Mr. and Mrs. Reynard made their appearance, and, wishing us a good morning, broke away, one in the direction of Kilbrittain, with about five couple of tough customers almost at his brush, and what they did with him is known only to themselves, as all the horsemen stuck to the body of the pack, who were running the other fox at a slapping pace for Oak Hill; thence for Ballinadee, where, being hard pressed, Reynard turned to the right, and made for the young covers at Horse Hill; thence through Kilmacsimon for Rock House; here these gallant hounds were so close at him that he had to cut and run for those heavy gorse covers at Clohane, through which he rattled like lightning, and was forced to dash ahead for Mr. Baldwin's covers at Tallyland, where, finding the earths closed, and hounds gathering on him like clouds in a storm, he broke away through Classafree, for Woodhill, thence through Ballymountain and Knocknacurra, for Kildarrow, where he turned to the left, and ran for Knockroe. Here, notwithanding that he had Innoshannon and all its would-be strongholds in view, and within half a mile of him, still he was unable to continue his headlong course, and, like a true sailor, as the sequel will prove, he had to cry "Any port in a storm;" and as these truth-telling and unerring hounds were running him at a fearful pace, he had to turn short, clap a strong northerly wind under his tail, and run before it for Collins' Quay, thence in a direct line for Rock Castle, the hospitable seat of Thomas Poole, Esq. Here, finding that the hounds were almost upon his back, he was obliged, as a last effort, to dash into the Bandon River, evidently with the hope of reaching Shippool Wood, at the opposite side. But his fate was doomed, and before he could land upon that peaceful shore, he was seized on by these celebrated and blood-thirsty hounds, whose cry now became "Yo-heave-yo!" as they hauled back to land the lifeless body of this truly sporting fox. This was, perhaps, the fastest and most desperate run ever known in the South of Ireland, and, indeed, none but pure Irish hounds, such as the above pack, could have gone at such an awful pace, or have killed their fox in more sporting style. It would be invidious to mention the names of those gentlemen up at the finish; suffice it to say the brush was taken by Mr. J. P. Baldwin, on his favourite mare Jeanette.

THE LATE GALE.—The violent winds which prevailed on Tuesday have occasioned no small amount of mischief. The roads and foot ways in and near London were literally strewn with pieces of chimney pots, bricks and tiles, and general *debris*, creating the utmost alarm to the foot passengers as well as to the inmates of the houses from which tney had been hurled, especially as, in many instances, heavy and lofty stacks of chimneys had been dashed through roofs and thence to the rooms beneath. At an early hour in the morning two men, having the appearance of dock labourers, were seen going towards Deptford, along the towing path of the Grand Surrey Canal, and shortly afterwards loud cries for help were heard, and it is supposed that both the unfortunate men, becoming confused by the violence of the wind and the uncertain light, had been blown into the water, and thus perished; and though every means has been used to discover the bodies, the attempts have as yet been unsuccessful. In the districts of Sydenham, Dulwich, and Peckham, but especially the former, numbers of buildings were partially unroofed.

On the river the confusion that existed, particularly in the Upper and Lower Pools, is indescribable. A tier of vessels broke adrift and drifted athwart another tier, causing considerable damage to spars, bulwarks, and rigging; and several collisions took place, by which a vast amount of damage was occasioned. A laden lug boat was sunk off Shadwell. Not only the river steamboats but the large Continental, Scotch, and Irish steam vessels had great difficulty in making headway against the storm, notwithstanding that the flood tide was in their favour.

On inquiry it has been ascertained there is no truth in the report rife in town yesterday afternoon that the centre transept of the Crystal Palace had sustained serious injury from the gale of this day; the only damage being the blowing in and breaking a number of panes of glass.

From Derby we hear that about three o'clock the fine tower of the parish church of St. Alkmund's was seen to wave to and fro, and precautions were immediately taken to block up all the streets which had a thoroughfare past the church. About four o'clock the top of the spire, four yards in length, fell with a tremendous crash. It penetrated the high pitched roof of the nave, and fell into the body of the church. The damage done is estimated at £400.—*Globe.*

The most determined opposition and the best organised stand against the Budget will, it is said, be made on the public-house clauses. The publicans of London are a very powerful body, and they are all working heart and hand against the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Piccolomini is married. She sang on Saturday week at the Crystal Palace, and then left for Dublin, where the knot was tied. The happy possessor of the fascinating singing bird is an Italian prince, a Roman by birth, and a relative of one of the Cardinals. He does not, as in many instances, marry for the round sum realised by the vocalist, but is a man of some fortune—for Italy.—*Daily News.*

ADULT BAPTISMS IN ALDERSHOTT CAMP.—On Sexagesima Sunday eight soldiers were baptised in the Camp Church, Aldershott; and on Quinquagesima Sunday the Bishop of Winchester held a confirmation in the same church, when 228 soldiers, one officer, and twenty-one civilians attached to the army, received imposition of hands.

The rectory of Clonleigh, diocese of Derry, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. William Knox, who has held the living since 1821. The rectory is in the gift of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and is considered to be worth upwards of £1,000 per annum.

EX-JUDGE PERRIN.—Octogenarians in the county Armagh remember the ex-judge's father, when he was French Master in Armagh Royal School, and the ex-judge himself when he was a little boy; and it is their opinion, a very natural one too, that Judge Perrin's preference for the North East Circuit is accounted for by his desire to re-visit the scenes of boyhood, where pleasures streamed down the tide of time with envious haste.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* describes the killing of a tiger by strychnine. The tiger infested some low undergrowth at the bottom of his garden, and he resolved to destroy it. He therefore took a buffalo recently killed by the tiger, and strewed a quantity of strychnine in the bitten flesh. The tiger came, ate as usual, and died immediately.

Rumours are still prevalent here that the Papal and Neapolitan troops are to march against the Romagna in the beginning of next month, but the report is too improbable to be credited. Meanwhile it is stated that the Austrian General Meyendorf is to assume the Portfolio of War and to direct the military operations of his Holiness army.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND CABMEN'S CLUBS.—The cabmen's club set on foot by Lord Shaftesbury held their first annual meeting last evening at the Stafford Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that 70 members had enrolled themselves immediately on the formation of the society. The room appropriated to their use contained a library of 250 volumes of a religious and moral character; it was also supplied with papers and periodicals. The number of books lent during the year was 600. A benefit society had been established. The chairman congratulated the members on the celebration of their first anniversary. It was undeniable that cabmen laboured under many unjust imputations, such as general discourteousness of manner. With one single exception, he himself had never met with discourteous treatment at their hands. He believed that a great deal of this, when it did exist, was caused in a great measure by the overbearing treatment of many of those who employed them. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, and other gentlemen, and the proceedings, which had been of a very interesting character throughout, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—Almost at the moment when the submarine cable between Kurrachee and Aden has been successfully laid, completing the telegraphic communication between Alexandria and all parts of India, a disaster has occurred upon another portion of the Red Sea Telegraph Company's system—viz., upon the line between Suakin and Aden. The electric communication between these two points—a distance of about 600 miles—has suddenly ceased. Should the injury to the cable not prove susceptible of immediate repair, the service between Suakin and Aden must be performed by means of steamers. This will involve a delay of three days. Messages will be passed, as usual, along the wires from Alexandrir to Suakin, then conveyed by steamer in three days to Aden, and thence transmitted by telegraph to India.

BIRTHS.

Goggin—February 19, at Nassau-street, Mrs. Cornelius Goggin, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

Landon—February 27, at Ledsham Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. James T. B. Landon, of a son.

Miller—February 27, the wife of R. Hindson Miller, Esq., of 7, Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, New-road, of a son.

Montgomery—February 27, at Upper Ely-place, the wife of L. S. Montgomery, Esq., of a daughter.

Norris—February 25, at Harling, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. G. Norris, of a daughter.

Woodd—February 27, at Penge, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Chas. Geo. Woodd, surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Archer and Stevenson—February 28, in St. Pancras' Church, New-road, by the Rev. C. Andrews, Reuben Archer, Esq., son of James Archer, Esq., of Birmingham, to Jane Amelia, eldest daughter of J. W. Stevenson.

Morgan and McConkey—February 23, in the Parish Church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. J. M. L. Aston, M.A., Anthony Morgan, Esq., C.E., of Leamington, to Annette Josephine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew McConkey, M.A., West Derby, Lancashire, and granddaughter of Joseph Dickson, Esq., J.P., of Upper Fitzwilliam-street, in this city.

Sampson and Birket—February 23, at the Parish Church, Preston, by the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Jones, Mr. George Sampson, of 2, Princes-street, Leicester-square, to Sarah, eldest daughter of C. Birket, Esq., of Clayton Villa, near Preston, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

Bell—February 27, at Manor-street, Jane, widow of the late J. Bell, Esq., merchant, of this city.

Palmer—February 27, at Leinster-road, Margaret, the beloved wife of A. Palmer, Esq.

Robinson—February 25, of apoplexy, Jonathan Robinson, Esq., aged 46 years.

Spring—February 24, at his residence, George's-street, Cork, in his 58th year, Mr. Patrick Spring, for many years proprietor of the Hibernian Hotel.

Tottenham—February 25, at his father's residence, Regent's-park, London, in the 27th year of his age, Henry, sixth son of Duncan Tottenham, Esq., late of this city.

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